PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,827—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday. 2 P.M. 1906.				
30th June	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050
7th July	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
21st "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th "	ORIENTAL	6284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	.....
11th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9000	.....	.....

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. B. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th June, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebuffat	6th Sep. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS,

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July 1906.
DUMBIA	5,916	X	18th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de, BURE Agent.
67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	R G Garrick	3069	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	7091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to L'verpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the perio of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay



SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Gross Tons.	Commander.	Date of Departure.
SHAH AMEER	2,987	J. H. Cassidy	25th June

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and further particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th May, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th June, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th June calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 12th July calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 29th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
25th June, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Take Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	30th June 1906.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

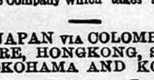
STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. da Stabile	7,158	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	Payne	26th June	7th July
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kawara.	10th July	21st July
COLOMBO MARU	4799	J. Negoro	24th July	4th Aug
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S Ishikawa	7th Aug.	18th Aug
TOSA MARU	5823	K Kato	21st Aug.	1st Sept.

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nawsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular ort nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2985	Koppistatter	29th June
*BUNDESRATH	2989	Ulrich	13th July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agents.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 22nd May, 1906.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS,

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6

FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS

SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.

(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	25 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	4 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon her the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY

MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RESTAURANT

NOW OPEN.

LUNCHEONS,	from 12 till 3	... ...	... Rs. 1
DINNERS,	from 6 till 9	... ...	... Rs. 2

SERVICE A LA CARTE

TABLES for LARGE or SMALL PARTIES may be reserved in advance. Special menu arranged if desired.

EUROPEAN CHEF de CUISINE.
EUROPEAN MAITRE d'HOTEL.

TELEPHONE No. 325.
25, 27, 29, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it n one day only, I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this sement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per Hansa Line s. s. "MARIENFELS," No. 1 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 25th June, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CONTRACT for SUPPLYING ARTICLES of STATIONERY to the Offices of the Baroda State for three years, from 1st August will be given by PUBLIC AUCTION to be held by the Punch Sabha in the office of the Sabha of Baroda on 12th July, 1906. Stationery consumption over Rs. 50,000 per annum. For conditions and list of articles to be supplied, apply to the undersigned.

RAOJI B. PATEL,
Jakat Adhikari.

BARODA, 23rd June, 1906.

RE WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the negotiations between me, the Undersigned and Mr. EDWARD GREGORY CABRAL, for LEASING to him the WATSON'S HOTEL, Esplanade Road, together with all Furniture and Fitting therein, having fallen through I on the 18th day of June 1906, have resumed possession of the same.

SYED SIRDAR ALI KHAN,
Sole Executor of the Estates of the late
NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG
BAHADUR, C.I.E.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1906.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1906 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1906, at 10-30 O'clock (Standard Time), in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 11th day of June, 1906.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Corporation of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor General-in-Council given under Section 128 of Act III (B. C.) of 1899, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 10,00,000 (ten lakhs) on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899.

2. The debentures will have a currency of (30) thirty years from the 1st September, 1906, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum payable on the 1st of March and on the 1st of September, each year.

3. The form of the debentures will be that given in the Sixth Schedule of Act III (B. C.) of 1899.

4. No debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount debentures will be issued only for multiples of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 10,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation, up to noon on Saturday, the 14th July, 1906.

6. Each tender must be made out in the form annexed to this notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed—"Tender for Municipal Loan of 1906-07."

7. Each tender must be accompanied by an earnest-deposit in Government promissory notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, currency notes or cheques, for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the earnest-deposit, when made in currency notes or cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner herein after prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the amount of the earnest-deposit so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid, but debentures may be issued for each instalment paid in full, the earnest deposit not being included in any but the last instalment.

9. The earnest-deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, or the full amount alloted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the earnest-deposit shall be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas; but not in any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna. A tender in which the rate is not specified in Rupees or Rupees and annas will be rejected as null and void.

11. The whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three equal instalments as follows, payable into the Bank of Bengal:—

Instalment I—As near as possible to 1-3 payable on 20th July, 1906.

Instalment II—As near as possible to 1-3 payable on 13th August, 1906.

Instalment III—As near as possible to 1-3 payable on 27th August, 1906.

(Earnest-deposit is taken into account, if in Currency-notes or Cheque only in connection with the third instalment.)

12. Parties whose tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st August, 1906.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same lowest rate accepted, "a pro rata" allotment will be made, but no such allotment will be issued if the amount thus allotable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will be opened by the Finance Special Committee of the Corporation, at 12 noon on Saturday, the 14th July, 1906, at the Municipal Office.

FRED. GAINSFORD.
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 19th June, 1906.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1906-07 and agree to pay for the same at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me, subject to the conditions stated in the Notification.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes, or a Cheque for Rs. as earnest-deposit.

(Signed)..........................

Address..........................

Dated..........................1906.

[N.B.—The words "as near as possible" are used in this paragraph for the purpose of making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 100 for debentures in excess of Rs. 500.]

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE following FIRMS, members of the Association will be entirely CLOSED on FRIDAY, 29th June, 1906:—

Messrs. Asquith & Lord Ld.	Messrs. Leach & Webborny.
The Australian Stores.	" Lund & Blockley.
Messrs. Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	" Marks & Co. Ld.
" Bourne & Shepherd.	" F. & C. Osler.
The Bombay Electric Co.	" Parry Smith & Co.
Messrs. Dannett & Co.	The Pasquali Cigarette Co. Ld.
" Evans Fraser & Co.	Pyrke's Provision Stores.
Messrs. Hoar & Co.	Messrs. Spencer & Co Ld.
" C. Jost & Co.	" Thacker & Co Ld.
	" Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.

And the following FIRMS WILL CLOSE in the AFTERNOON of the same day:—

Messrs. Kemp & Co. Ld.	Messrs. S. Rose & Co.
" Phillips & Co. Ld.	" Thomson & Taylor
" D. Macropolo & Co.	" Vernon and Co.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after the First July next the GOODS RATES over this Company's System will be REVISED.

For full particulars see this Company's Goods Tariff Part 1 A. and 1 B, at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 23rd June, 1906.

INSURANCES.

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ISSUED FOR.................. £2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£11,300,000
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
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JAMMOO	SAHARANPORE
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Madras	Batavia	Tientsin
Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

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Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure, Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes:—'Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to:

J. C MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

FOR SALE

ONE HUNDRED and TWELVE LOOMS, fast and loose reeds overpick. For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER at the MILL, Soopari Baug, Parel Road.

MORARJI GOKULDAS and Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
The Morarjee Gokuldas S. & W. Co. Ld.,

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHEA, POWDERS.

MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths, Major, A. M. S., certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Chouthea cured. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders V. P. P., labelled full directions.—MRS. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:—

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE LONDON, E.C.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREAR	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 58
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Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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IN ADVANCE.		IN ARREARS.	
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do 3-8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions............As. 3 per line, but no Adertisements counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest types, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these cases is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..............................As. 8 per line
Second do 4
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To Subscribers—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly 6
Quarterly 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with ELECTRIC FANS.

Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

HALLERINE.

Price per Bottle As. 12.

The most reliable remedy for the cure of

CHOLERA.

Small dose, small Price,

BUT

Most efficacious for Bowel complaints.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

55, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Venetia 2333 tons, Captain J McMorran, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast

THE steamer Turkistan, 2828 tons Captain F Paton, will sail to-day for Philadelphia, with a general cargo

THE steamer Akbar, 1441 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, 6th June, in ballast

THE steamer Ayuthra, 694 tons Captain R J Curtis arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria, 4879 tons, Captain A Ballaffer will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpura, 1358 tons Captain O Hirst, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Fox-Capt J B Enstace Cruiser.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge ...Comdr G A Rose..........R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr T H Heming ....Survey St
Three Torpedo Boats..................................Royal Navy
R I M S Canning ....Comdr Marsack..................R I Marine
R I M Minto.........Comdr Hauel......................R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 25.

Mazagon ....3280 Hall..........................P & O S N Co
Querimba..........4937 Smith.......................M M & Coo
Madura..............1802 MacLean..........................M M & Co
Vadala...............2164 Skinner............................M M & Co
Ahmadi.............1640 Brook's..........................B & P S N Co
Pekin..................2522 Letter.......NF..................P & O Co
Meshtari............1110 Willoughby..................B & P S N Co
Sir John Jackson...2166 Harkness................W & Graham & Co
Bezwada............3270 Carey..............................M M & Co
Venetia...............2333 Morran.......................K Nixon & Co
Nairung..............2862 Thomson.................T Morrison & Co
Buron Ardrussan...2775 Kinnedy.....................M K Jara & Co
Singu...................759 Lawrie.........................S Wallace & Co
Bulimba..............1617 Bember..............................M M & Co
Alavta.................2 75 Dexter..........................E Taj hoy
Territor...............1100 Nilson...................F F Campbell & Co
Sanctoria.............2379 Ward..............................Bombay Co
Goodwin..............2532 Clucas
Bhundara............2215 Boon...................................M M & Co
Cailchaltan.........2442 Higgio.................W & A Graham & Co
Kindi...................2050 Holt.....................................M M & Co
Zimnia................2339 Clarke..................W & A Graham & Co
Aktar...................1441 Baldwin H C Joosub
Orisa...................3525 Gun Cunningham........................M M & Co
Naseri..........................911 DeLarne....................B & P S N Co
Kola.............................516 Rumsge.............................M M & Co
Querimbo...................4937 Smith..............................M M & Co
Ayuthia..........................194 Curtis..................F F Campbell & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat	Agens.
A	Clan Mackay	1653	Higgins	Genoa	28-6	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Stuart	2285	Walker			F M O & Co
P&E	Cy of K'chi	3545	Snow	K'chi	24-6	K N & Co
F	Tokio	2481	Harbord	K'chi		F M O & Co
B	Mozaffari	1387	Molony	Jeddah	28-6	B & P S N Co
H	Linga	553	Rickford	K'chi		M M & Co
K	Chupra	3954	England	Antwerp	9-7	M M & Co
M	Orientai		Lewellin	Aden		P and O Co
N	Afghanistan	2848	Moore	Leith	26 6	K N & Co
O	Reichstag	1319	Slatter	Z'bar	29-6	Shpd & Co
P	Mojidi	1857	Coates			B & P S N Co
Q	Turkestan	2899	Paton	Phila Delbia	26 6	E L & Co

P D H W

Indravati......513 Fakeera ..... Viziadurg 27-6 Shpd & Co

P D M D D

Scalda ....3431 Kilpatrick ....M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat	Agens.
1	Ikbal	3490	Robertson	Dunkirk		L'pool 26-6 K Nixson & Co
2	Clan Shaw	2502	Simpson			F M & Co
3	Muttra	2935	Jo Sullivan			M M & Co
3	Marienfels	2530	Z tllozen	K'chi	23-6	Glade & Co
4	Strathairly	2783	Horni	Baltimore	25-6	R A Wills
5	Vancouver	2860	McDongal	H'burg	7-7	F A 'son & Co
6	Shah Ameer	1922	Pigot	Calcutta	26 6	E Tajbhoy
7	Imani	2779	Jamieson	K'chi	26-6	K Nixon & Co
9	Austria	4278	Belaffer	Kobe	26-6	A S S A & Co
10&11	Delhi	4751	Andrews	China	26-6	P & O Co
12	Caledonia	3557	Tecque	Ldom	7-7	P & O Co
14	Goalpara	1358	Lewell	P Gulf	25-6	M M & Co
15	Lhasa	935	Rothwell	K'chi	29-3	M M & Co
16	Wearmouth	2339	Antwerp		7-8	J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
25	Aktar s	Baldwin	Durban, June 6
	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok, June 1

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Goalpara s	Hirst	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Turkistan, Paton, for Philadelphia
,, Venetia, McMorran, for Calcutta
,, Austria, Billaffer, for Kobe

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Chupra, for Antwerp, &c
,, Naseri, for Persian Gulf
,, Ahmadi, for Mauritius
,, Kola, for Persian Gulf
,, Muttra for Calcutta, &c
,, Trieste, for Trieste, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Names.	From
22	Itinda	J W Robertson	Bombay
	Lord Kelvin	J T Beckerleg	Colombo
	Seminole	J Whyte	San Francisco
	Kilhride	A J Gibson	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Names.	To
22	Lindula	H J Paterson	Rangoon
23	Shah Jehan	J E Davison	Bombay
23	Sofala	W W Allen	Bombay
23	Simla	F R Summers	London
22	Maharani	P McCabe	Chittagong
23	Obra	F R Cammack	Bombay
22	Nurani	A H Mackinnon	Bombay

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	From
18	Clan Cameron	Coast
19	Zara	Rangoon
19	Urlana	Rangoon
21	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
22	Dongola	Freemantle

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Manora, left London on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The same Co's steamer Avoca, left Suez on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer India, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 23rd instant

The B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga, left Suez on the afternoon of the 23rd instant

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant.

The same Co's steamer R Rubattino, left Suez for Bombay on the 25th instant.

The same Co's steamer Capri, from Hongkong left Singapore for Bombay on the 24th instant.

The N Y K steamer Colombo Maru, left Moji, for Shanghai on the 23rd instant

The same Co's steamer Ceylon Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on the 24th instant

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nera, from Bombay arrived at Suez on Sunday the 24th instant at 8 p m

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Facquehem, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the morning of the 25th instant and may be expected here on or about the 4th July

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ikbal s—32 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 35 bales wool N Mehta; 20 bales wool G Gumammal; 60 bales wool C Nanji; 50 bales wool H K M Jaitha

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—1520 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers; 1000 cwts castorseed Volkart Brothers; 2000 cwts bone meal R Kaderbhoy

FOR HULL.

Imam s—100 bales hamp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2000 cwts cottonseed Ernst Loin and Co; 1432 cwts myrabollams A V Jayakar and Co; 2000 cwts cottonseed and 2030 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomerssy

FOR RIGA.

Tokio s—100 bales Cotton Tejpal and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wearmouth s—55 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales Cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 1000 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co; 330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

Ikbal s—2000 cwts poppyseed 3013 cwts rapeseed 999 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros 4000 cwts rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 4 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 200 bales cotton wastefly Nensey Peerbhoy 24 cwts bone sinews H H Sulleman and Co; 90 cwts turmeric A Abdulcarim and Co; 840 bales cotton Ralli Bros

Vancouver s—76 bales cotton K Visram and Co; 12000 cwts castorseed 2009 cwts rapeseed and 1680 cwts poppyseed Ralli Brothers; 137 cwts gum P Jethabhoy; 20 bales cotton fly Tyabji and Co; 135 bales cotton fly N Damji

FOR BREMAN

Marienfels s—220 cwts groundnuts Glade and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—2199 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon Co; 30 bales cotton waste N Peerbhoy; 830 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 510 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 130 bales hemp J N Kapadia

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Karachi s—150 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiro

FOR GENOA.

Clan Mackay s—2000 cwts linseed John Fachiri

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—275 bales cotton Sorabjee Framjee and Co; 520 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton A Blascheek and Co; 392 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 500 cwts myrabollams P Jethabhoy 98 cwts myrabollams Libricate Bros; 225 cwts olibaonums G Bhimji; 125 cwts libaman M J Joomabhoy and Co; 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 330 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co 55 bales cotton Gaddren and Co; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton Bombay Co

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—1000 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

1001 cwt linseed A Blascheek and Co; 800 bales cotton 1004 cwt linseed and 20000 castorseed Ralli Bros 300 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 1900 cwt linseed John Fachiri

FOR FIUME.

Trieste s—112 bales cotton 8035 cwts linseed Ralli Bros

FOR VARNA.

Trieste s—4 bales twist The Svadeshi Mills Co

FOR ODESSA.

Trieste s—499 cwts myrabollams A H A Carim and Co; 350 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Austria s—82 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

Delhi s—4 cwt ivory H Abdoolally 15 cwt ivory M A E Ellias; 12 cwt cambey stone E Noordin and Co; 114 cwt ivory K N Miani; 49 chests opium C Ebarahim and Co; 30 1-2 chests opium Talati and Co; 13 1-2 chests opium Phirozsha B Petit and Co; 20 chests opium N Phiroz; 15 chests opium H Pelder

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—23 chests opium C Bomonji and Co; 40 chests opium Abrokam E J Abraham; 10 chests opium N Phiroz; 18 chests opium H Potdar 13 chests opiem E Noordin and Co; 1-2 chest opiem E D Sassoon and Co

Austria s—1000 bales twist Talati and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—9 cwt lac R Jewandas 1 1-1 cwt ivory H Rowji

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—91 cwt gum C G Daulabhoy and Co

Bile Beans are a certain cure for indigestion, debility, biliousness, constipation, piles, nervousness, anaemia, female ailments, weakness, colds, chills, neuralgia, rheumatism, pains in the back, winds, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, liver complaint, headache, flatulence, pimples, and skin eruptions.

They may be obtained from all Chemists and medicine vendors for Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle, or post free from the Bile Bean Mfg, Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re 1-2 per bottle or Rs. 2-8, for a large family size bottle.

RECSUED BY BILE BEANS,

COLLIER CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM AND INDIGESTION.

The value of Bile Beans in the treatment of maladies peculiar to miners and all out-door workers is proved by the experience of Mr. H. C. Strangroom, of Bear Park, Colliery, Durham, who says:—

"I have worked in this district for 26 years. I never had a day's illness in my life until I was seized with rheumatism. I had been working for a year or two in wet seams, but felt no worse for it until I suddenly changed to dry work for a few days. The change seemed to leave me with a weary feeling, and one morning I woke up with a hot pain in my right ankle and had to creap downstairs, As I never had such a pain before I didn't know what to make of it. The doctor thought I must have injured the bone or sprained my ankle, but on the third day he said it was rheumatism. The pain got worse and worse until I had to be lifted in and out of bed. My appetite completely failed, and the little food I managed to eat was not sufficient for a child. I sank so rapidly that the neighbours thought I was going to die.

"One day a friend told me about Bile Beans, and I decided to try them, although many so called remedies I had tried had failed altogether to bring me relief. I soon began to feel the benefit of Bile Beans. Before I had finished the first box, I could eat as well as ever, and the rheumatism was much better. Before second box was ended I was able to get back to work again. That was two years ago, and I have been well ever since. Bile Beans were the first and only medicine that put my stomach right, and cured the rheumatic pains,"

Mr. Strangroom's trouble arose from digestive disorders. It may seem to you a far cry from acidity of the stomach to rheumtism, but doctors agree that rheumatism is caused by an excess of acid in the blood. Exposure to cold and wet weather does not in itself cause rheumatism; but helps to crystalise the acid in the muscles and joints, thus causing stiffness, swelling and hot pains. Bile Beans cure rheumatism by correcting the digestive disorders, cleansing the blood, and getting rid of the accumulated acid crystals. Bile Beans are purely vegetable, and invaluable for regular household use, because they always do good.

FREE SAMPLE:—A free sample of Chas Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg, Co.'s, Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta,

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 26th June, 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BEAUCHAMP—June 23, at Marble Hall, Nungumbaukum, the wife of Mr H K Beauchamp, C I E, of a son.

KAYE—June 15, at the Holme, Simla, the wife of G R Kaye, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KNOX-JOHNSON—June 19, at Pachmarhi, William Knox-Johnson, Principal, Jubbulpur College.

KEOGH—June 20, at Jubbulpore, of enteric, Terence James Keogh, dearly beloved son of Mrs and Mr Keogh.

PRESTON—June 19, at the residence of her sister at Salem, Mary Margaret (Molly), the dearly beloved wife of Sergeant J Presgr, West Ridings.

"AURUM POTABILE"

(a drink of gold)

HENSEL'S TONIC LEMONADE ESSENCE.

A cooling and refreshing blood purifier, containing iron in combination. THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL.

Rs. 2 per bottle.

"MAKROBION"

(Bouillon powder)

HENSEL'S NOURISHING SALT. Constituents:—Calcium, Magnesium, Potash, Soda, Iron, Manganese, combined with various acids.

100 doses in each packet.

A blood Producing, Nourishing and Strengthening remedy for all weaknesses in children and adults.

Re. 1 per packet.

AGENTS:—

Kemp & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m., Sun sets, 6h. 40m., High water, 1-30m., 2-14a. Low water, 7-16m., 8-22a.

Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

Cricket, Bombay, Gymkhana A Team vs. Next XVI.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, the 27th Instant, at 10-30 a.m. (Standard Time).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. Austria will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. to-day, (26th).

DEATH OF A PARSEE MANAGING-CLERK.—Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Modi, died at his residence in Modi Bay, aged 75, on Saturday. He was the first Parsee articled clerk for the office of solicitor. In 1856, he was articled to Mr. Frederic Douglas Faithful, one of the prominent solicitors of the day. In 1863, Mr. Modi appeared for the solicitors' examination but was unsuccessful. His health not permitting him to appear for the second time, he became managing clerk to Mr. Cumruddin Tyebji, the first native solicitor from England in Bombay, and soon acquired a good name in managing the office-work of a solicitor's firm.

THEFT OF A WATCH AND CHAIN.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Cauty prosecuted Manishanker Gopal, a Hindu lad aged 13 years, and Yakub Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with stealing a coat containing a watch and chain collectively valued at Rs. 25. The property belonged to one Ruttansey Megji residing at Dana Bunder. It was missed from his room about four days ago. The second accused had pledged the watch. The first accused was convicted and sentenced to receive twelve stripes, while the second was given one month's hard labour.

CRICKET.

GRAND SARASWAT C. C. vs. JOLLY C. C.

The above match was played on the Elplanade Ground on Sunday last and resulted in an easy win for the Saraswats by 3 wickets and 63 runs. The following are the full scores:—

JOLLY C. C.

Gordia b Hegde	3
G R Shroff b Kanvinde	11
A G Merchant c M Damodhar b Hegde	10
Reshimwalla c Dowcolkar b Hegde	16
D B Vora c Dewcolkar b Hegde	0
R C Desai c Nerurkar C Kanvinde	11
M N Mehta run out	0
B B Desai b Kauvinde	1
M K Parekh b Hegde	0
Bhooti not out	0
B S Shroff b Hegde	0
Extras	4
Total	56

GRAND SARASWAT C C

A V Sakhardande b Bhoota	7
J N Dewoolkar, not out	60
A Shunkar b M N Mehta	1
K V Kaikani run out	0
G B Hegde b M N Mehta	0
V D Pav b M N Mehta	3
S N Nerurkar b Bhoota	0
M Damodhar c Parekh b Reshimwalla	43
D V Sakhardande, not out	1
B D Pai } did not bat	
Kanvinde }	
Extras	4
Total (7 wk's)	119

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. REAL INSTITUTE LUSO INDIANO C. C.

The match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana Ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gym khana by 84 runs. Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

P N Vijayaker c D Silva De Souza	7
Purshottam c Saldanha Braganza	11
D Shete c Ferrao	14
D Talang c De Souza	9
W G Shete c Ferrao	19
Prabhaker not out	50
Bhataodeker c Saldanha M Demelo	12
Modak b D Silva	14
Pathare b De Silva	4
V N Mehta c Saldanha	12
Agasker b Braganza	2
Extras	6
Total	160

REAL INSTITUTE LUSO INDIANO C. C.

R B D Costa run out	5
J C Ferrao c Shete Bhataodeker	18
J Rodrigues c Modak Bhataodeker	12
S D Silva c Vijayaker Purshottam	19
M Saldanha l-b-w Bhataodeker	0
F Demelo c D Telang Bhataodeker	1
M Demelo c D Shete W G Bhataodeker	0
W D Souza c Modak Bhataodeker	1
A De Gama b Bhataodeker	8
C Fernandes b Purshottam	0
J P Barganza not out	1
Extras	11
Total	76

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Increasing the City's Water Supply.

AN adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

THE PAWAI WATER-WORKS.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna obtained priority to move in accordance with notice given that the Committee appointed by the Corporation in February last, to consider the duplication of the Tansa mains, be requested to consider the question of the desirability of utilizing under present circumstances the Pawai water-works as a part of the water supply system of the city; that the Committee be requested to ascertain from the Commissioner as to the existing position of the lease of the Pawai estate granted to the Agane Fibre Company.

Sir Bhalchandra, in support of his proposition related the story of the origin of the Pawai water-works. The Pawai water-works were taken into hand in November of 1889 by the Corporation, on the motion of its then able member, Major Selby. Under the present circumstances when the cry for water was great, and when a proposal was made to duplicate the Tansa mains, at a cost of nearly half a crore of rupees, he thought, it was worth their while to consider whether Pawai water could be utilized in any way either for drinking or for the trade purposes, or for supplying water therefrom to Cura, Bandora and the Suburbs of Bombay, instead of supplying them with water from Tansa. The existing lease of the Pawai water works was about to expire and this was the time to consider the matter, before the lease could be renewed. The Pawai was capable of giving them eight million gallons of water per day i.e. one, gallon per head.

Khan Bahadur Darasha R. Chichgar seconded Sir Bhalchandra's motion.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved the following rider to Sir Bhalchandra's proposition, and was on Sir Pherosha's suggestion so worded as to be consistent with the original proposition:—That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the fact that the height of water in the Vehar Lake is 11·83ft. only i.e. 10·02ft. below the height of water in the same Lake in the corresponding week of the last year and 22·17ft below the height of water when the Lake is full (which is 34 ft.), and with a view to avoid the extreme inconvenience that would be caused to the public through the shortage of water in case the monsoon this year proves insufficient, he be requested to consider the advisability of supplementing the Vehar Water supply by using Pawai water for which purpose the latter Lake was constructed, provided that before supplying Pawai water to the City the Lake is first emptied and the freshly collected water is filtered through the Vehar or the Bhandarwada Filters, for which proper arrangements exist.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji could not agree with Sir Bhalchandra Krishna that the water from the Pawai lake could be brought to the city to be of any use. They must remember that the water of the Pawai lake was condemned as unfit for all purposes. In the July of 1890, water from that lake was first supplied to the public of Bombay, but it had to be stopped in the course of the same year, owing to several complaints regarding its quality. Dr. Vere's first report was also against the introduction of the Pawai water into Bombay. In his second report, he had expressed the hope that the water could be improved and used for drinking purposes. Against that report, there was the report of the then acting Government Analyst, Dr. Collis Berry, in which he condemned the Pawai water for all times and purposes. After this report Dr. Vere also had changed his mind. The question might be asked how was Pawai water considered impotable for all times. The answer to that question was that the gathering ground around that lake was always in the most unhealthy condition. He strongly believed that unless that ground was properly attended to it was of no use to having the Powai water in Bombay. The question now might be asked, why was not the gathering ground round the lake purchased? The area of the ground was about 15,000 acres and its purchase would involve them in an expenditure of something like six lakhs of rupees. Besides, the question was how long the water from that lake would last them. It was first thought that the lake would answer them for about 74 days only. Subsequently the duration of the period was brought down to a month and a half. Under the circumstances he did not think it was worth their while to consider the question. If they were bent on having the Pawai water brought to Bombay, he migh suggest that as a preliminary step the Commissioner should be asked to submit reports from time to time, as to the potability of the water.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta said that there was a great deal of force in Dr. Dadachanji's arguments. Unfortunately the Pawai water could not be brought straight into the city. It could only be poured into the Vehar main. But the Pawai water could not be used even for trade purposes, as running through the Vehar main, the Tansa and the Bhandarwada water works ran the risk of being polluted. Of course it was a good thing to consider whether the Pawai water could be, through some direct means, brought into the city and used for trade purpose and also for the purpose of watering the roads. If the cost of putting a special main from Pawai to bring its water into the city, was prohibitive, then the proposal to use the Pawai water fell to the ground. He admitted that on the former occassion, the public thought that a serious mistake was committed by the executive, when for a certain time, they did pour the Pawai water into the Vehar lake. Analyses were then made of the water and the then Commissioner had laid a report stating that the water was wholesome. But the Government Analyser's report condemned the same as unpotable, and it was then resolved that the Pawai water should no longer be led into the Vehar lake. If the Corporation were now going into the question of the whole system of the water-supply, it was worth their while to consider, if in any way the Pawai lake which was lying useless could be utilized in a way beneficial to the city. The Corporation had hesitated in favouring the suggestion of doubling the Tansa lake, because it was said that if they brought more water into the city than it could consume, it would increase disease in the city. He did not consider the Corporation should dispose of that question hurriedly, lest they might fall into the same pit as they did when they sanctioned the Pawai water-works about seven years ago. Reports of the recent fires in Bombay had appeared in the local papers which said that at those fires the water supply was found quite ample. Was not that sufficient to ensure them that there need be no undue hurry in disposing of the matter in hand? If they had induced the Bombay mill-owners to take away water from the Municipal lakes at low rates, what could they have done when called upon to supply extra quantity, of water to quench those unexpected fires and to meet the increasing domestic wants in this hot season? He considered it was a fortunate thing that it was not done so. In conclusion the speaker remarked that they might make a present of the Pawai water-works to the Fire Insurance Companies (Laughter). Suppesing those Companies came up to the Corporation with a sum of seven lakhs of rupees, and the Corporation spent that amount towards the improvement of that lake, how many times would the money so spent be recouped, and the Companies saved from heavy losses resulting from the fire. (Laughter).

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, said it mattered little to him whether the question in hand was referred to a Committee or not, He quoted the figures of the past seven years' average height of the Vehar and the Tulsi lakes, comparing them with the present height of water therein. From those figures they would see that there was nothing to make the city nervous as to their future water-supply, (Hear, hear).

Mr. A. M. Tod said that a constant water supply was of urgent necessity to the city, and to propose to bring eight million gallons of water which was said to be impotable either for fire purposes or to add them to the general supply of the city, was simply playing with the question. He considered the present water supply deficient.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	7	5	96
Total plague deaths to date	133,368		197,2770
Same date last year	10	10	92

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The depression at the Head of the Bay has intensified, but is still somewhat diffused. It has caused additional vigour in the Bay monsoon, especially in Burma. The Bombay current has strengthened in the Central Provinces and the Deccan, and the monsoon rainfall has also extended into West of the United Provinces.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Akbar, Captain G. J. W. Baldwin, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, reports having experienced strong S. W. monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	10 98	10 82	11 11	11 63
Monday 25th, June 1906	0 03	0 10	0 12	0 00
Total	11 01	10 92	11 23	11 63
Total fall to 25th June '05	1 21	1 69	1 68	0 80
Total fall to 25th, June '04	18 55	18 97	19 31	14 29

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 25TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 19th.	......	......	...	......	...	...	......	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·431	SE	73	83·0	90·1	13	.....	0·07	—0·01
Musca 19th	29·411	NNW	76	87·0	92·3	11	.....	0·24	...
Aden 19th	......	......	...	......	95·3	18	.....	0·00	0·01
Lahore	29·496	Calm	53	83·8	108·4	2	.....	0·96	—0·13
Sirsa	29·501	Calm	32	89·1	107·8	2	.....	0·48	—0·55
Delhi	29·495	SW	31	89·1	108·7	9	.....	0·56	—1·00
Agra	29·491	SW	29	88·9	107·5	8	0·06	0·56	—0·61
Cawnpore	29·457	WSW	44	85·3	108·1	1.	0·78	0·89	—0·96
Allahabad	29·513	WSW	43	84.5	111·1	16	0·09	1·61	—1·12
Jhansi	29·549	WSW	66	93·2	109·3	15	....	0·54	—2·03
Jaccbabad	29·48	SSE	48	85·1	110·8	4	.....	0·00	+0,03
Karachi	29·389	ENE	73	83·8	95·9	16	.....	0·05	—0·09
Jeypore	29·553	SW	49	85·1	106·2	13	.....	0·05	—1·31
Ajmere	29·560	S	67	83·5	109·9	10	0·08	3·18	+1·99
Deesa	29·514	SSE	67	74·9	10.·8	11	.....	0·17	—0·40
Ahmedabad	29·539	SE	78	76·1	103·8	6	.....	1·61	—2·07
Bhuj	29·459	SSE	77	82·0	101·1	15	.....	0·25	—0·74
Jamnagar	29·498	C	81	79·2	96·6	11	.....	2·76	+0·46
Dwarka	29·474	SSW	79	85·3	09·3	15	.....	0·53	.....
Rajkot	29·513	S	89	76·2	97·9	11	.....	0·6.	—0·23
Bhavnagar Para.	29·527	SW	74	78·5	95·1	6	.....	4·00	+1·05
Veraval	29·549	SSW	84	81·3	86·6	10	.....	2·08	—2·14
Neemuch	29·587	SSW	60	76·7	100·0	12	.....	0·14	—0·99
Indore	29·616	SE	76	74·1	95·1	12	0·37	6·07	—4·47
Saugor	29·470	WSW	58	79·8	101·4	13	0·18	2·84	.....
Jubbulpore	29·585	SW	56	82·3	101·5	6	1·62	2·12	—4·47
Hoshangabad	29·582	SW	65	78·8	95·8	4	0·20	2·25	—1·01
Khandwa	29·603	SW	78	77·6	96·2	12	3·60	4·44	+2·49
Raipur	29·594	SW	74	76·9	102·2	11	1·25	1·97	—0·76
Nagpur	29·608	SW	80	80·5	101·3	17	3·73	5·54	+4·16
Amraoti	29·629	SW	89	74·8	90·7	15	3·29	4·95	+3·11
Akola	29·594	SW	77	75·9	95·0	9	0·24	2·95	—5·52
Surat	29·560	S	87	79·1	91·6	9	0·08	·76	—2·61
Malegaon	29·617	SSW	...	......	...	7	0·24	4·82	+0·33
Bombay	29·827	W	87	78·2	85·0	13	0·19	7·52	—1·67
Poona	29·701	WSW	78	70·4	85·5	12	1·99	8·97	+0·84
Ahmednagar.	29·679	SW	78	70·1	89·4	6	0·09	5·18	+5·44
Aurangabad	29·637	SW	0	73·7	87·8	9	0·05	6·61	+4·60
Sholapur	29·714	SW	7.	73·5	86·2	20	0·08	2·21	—3·01
Ratnagiri	29·697	SSW	95	74·9	84·8	13	2·46	19·9	—1·63
Bijapur	29·715	WSW	83	99·7	86·9	16	.....	4·12	+1·03
Belgaum	29·725	WSW	88	64·8	75·3	...	1·13	2·62	—3·03
Mormugoa	29·745	NNW	86	73·4	81·5	14	1·40	20·45	+2·56
Karwar	29·751	SW	85	72·5	80·6	9	1·43	19·14	—7·10
Mangalore	29·798	SSW	93	69·9	85·9	10	3·16	18·04	—8·63
Calicut	29·8 2	NNE	81	74·7	82·2	9	1·41	10·41	—15·66
Cochin	29·823	ENE	81	70·7	85·3	M	1·93	12·8.	—7·45
Bangalore	29·799	SW	83	65·3	80·2	18	0·03	3·77	+1·30
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·699	W	79	73·7	87·3	11	0·05	5·98	+2,94
Masulipatam.	29·68	Calm	95	86·6	96·1	13	.....	7·13	—3·79
Bellary	29·719	WSW	72	72·7	89·0	14	0·	5·12	+3·81
Cuddapa	29·7.5	NW	74	74·8	90·2	G	.....	6·55	+4·20
Madras	29·708	W	6.	78·5	90·5	1.	.....	2·34	+0·71
Coimbatore	29·772	SW	57	69·1	88·9	13	.....	0·15	—1·11
Trichinopoly.	29·740	SW	48	79·8	96·1	11	.....	2·42	+1·42
Nagapatam	29·727	W	79	75·0	95·9	11	.....	2·20	+1·23
Colombo	29·820	SW	83	77·0	85·0	9	0·0	3·11	—3·65

In column Wind Rate per hour L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over a large area, the fall having been brisk to rapid in the Central Provinces, Central India, Gajarat, Rajputana, Sind and the United Provinces.

Winds are south-westely to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations. The force has been strong at Ajmere, Dwarka, Veraval, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Malegaon, Aurangabad and Bajapur.

Temperature.—The maximum had been 5° to 15° in defect of normal in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Cawnpore, Agra, Dalhi, Bhuj and Masulipatam and 5° to 6° in defect at Dalhi, Agra and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Lahore and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain.—Twenty-six stations report rain:—The heaviest falls being 4·66" at Jubulpore, 2·34" at Hoshangabad, 1·81" at Nagpore and 1·65" at Agra.

Weather is favourable for passing showers along the West Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—June 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

250-99—Edgelow G W and Co—The Same vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co—P F

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co—and, Part Heard

286-05—Khunderao S and L—Nensey Khairaz and Co vs Sophia Schhompp—Balkrishna and M—Part heard

For hearing Exceptions on Commissioners Report

54-04—Ardeshir and Co—Gulam Mahomed Hajee Ismail Norani vs Mahomed Sidick H A Rahim Noorani and others—K D Shroff and Payne and Co

Long Causes

682-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Noor Mahomed and Co—Thakurdas and Co—and Wadia G and Co—and In person

453-04—Hiralal D—Musa Yacub vs Manilal Ajitral—Bhaishanker K and G—P F

560-05—K J Bilimoria—Lalji Ratoji vs Surshingh Mathuradas and others—Madhawji and K and Hiralal and D and Mulla and M—P F

697-05—Matubbai J and M—Champsey Ccoverji vs Jathabha Nursey—Wadia G and Co

6.8-04—Payne and Co—Shaik Issabin Khuliffa vs Abdel Azebin Mocshari—Egelow G and W

963-05—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Chunilal Hargovandas Alias Chimanlal Damoderdas and another—Tyabjee and Co and S B and N

712-03—Daphtary F and D—Isabhai Bakorbhai vs Amtcolabai widow and others—Thakurdas and Co Bicknell M and R

In the matter of an Arbitration out of Court between the Parties in Suit No 261 of 1904 Where in Loomba Senaji and others are Plaintiffs and Heera Roopa is the defendant and in the matter of the Arbitration Act IX of 1899 Loomaba Sennaji and others—Petitioners

Long Causes

23 03—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Dinshaw Engineer vs Bhojak Nihalchand Pransork—Unwalla and P

24-06—Hiralal D Cawasji Dinshaw Engineer vs Khurshedji Merwanjee Bhaliwala—Unwalla and P

625-23052-05—Malvi H M and R—Bharmul Bhima and others vs Poonja Lakhoo Maganlal—J and G

77-06—Jehangir and S—Rookhanbai vs Adamjee Shaik Rijbhai and others—Maganlal J and G

98-06—Crawford B and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Saliey Mahbmed Hajee Ahmed Noorani and others—Payne and Co

103-06—Matubhai J and M—Chapsey Ccoverjee vs Jethebha Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE SCOTT.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Short Causes.

255-06—Mehta and S—Tulluckchand Hukamchand vs Rakhidas Kalaram and others

307-06—Payne and Co—Hajee Jockria Hajee Ahmed vs Hormusjee Nusserwanjee Survai—Khunderao S and L

Undefended New Long Causes

242-06—Nadershaw and T—Bai Fatmabai widow vs Gulam Hussen and others

252-06—Payne and Co—Hajee Goolam Mahomed Azam vs The Union Marine Insurance Co Ld

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes

112-06—Kanga and P—Jeejeebhoy R Billimoria vs De Ednljee Nusserwanjee Craigie L and O—Part heard

Commercial Causes.

206-06—Madhowji K and C—Nemidas Champsey and another vs Elie Beinoglow—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard

Long Causes.

227-06—Chitnis M and W—Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele vs Khoobchand Naredas—Ardeshir—H D and Co

For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's and Assistant Commissioner's Reports

635-04—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed vs Aishabad widow and others—Bicknell M and R

89-62—Tyabjee—D and Co—Fatmabai widow vs Salley Mahomed Jafferbhai and others—Bicknell M and R—T and Co—L and Co

628-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhunjibhoy B Petit vs Harridas Bhimji—Thakurdas and Co

721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Awanali and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Monguldas Vithaldas and others—Tyabji and Co

154-05—Pestonji R and Co—Rattonbai vs Dhanjishaw Ardesir Bolton and others—Jehangir and S and Pestonjee R and K

193-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and In person

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Rahim Vallee Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another—In person

741-05—Mehta and S—Kamidas Chotmull and another vs Bulakidas Sadashivdas and In person

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Hajibhoy Boga vs Dogdoo Narsho and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

THE ZULU RISING.

NATIVE unrest in Natal, is by no means a recent development. It has been slowly growing in extent and in intensity for at least four years. Its causes are, undoubtedly, numerous; but underlying all will be found what is known as the Ethiopian movement. However praiseworthy and legitimate this movement may have been in its inception, writes the Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the "Times" on May 5, it stands to-day revealed as a crude political organization with "Africa for the Africans" (i.e., Africa for the black man to the exclusion of all whites) as its motto. The adherents of this movement (whether belonging to the African Methodist Episcopalian Church, the African Congregational Church the Zululand Presbyterian Church, the Zululand Congregational Church or to any other of the numerious branches) have been, and are still, stumping the country with the one object of stirring up the natives against the whites. At the present moment a member of this Ethiopian Church (to use a term which will include all the various sects) is serving the rebel chief Bambaata as Chaplain to the Forces. It is he who supplements the witchcraft of the heathen Kaffir with some vague conception of the Christian's Deity, in order to inflame still more the fanaticism which it is his object to instil into the rebels. The "doctoring" for war, the impression of a mark upon the forehead all the paraphernalia that form the sum total of Kaffir superstition in such circumstances receive at the hands of this Moses Mbhele an enhanced significance. Meanwhile colleagues are carrying on the work among tribes that have not yet thrown in their lot with the rebels. So-called religious services are held, at which the destruction of whites is openly advocated and Bambaata is cited as a hero. It is only two years ago since this movement first made its way to the kraal at Byrnetown, which has recently gained such evil notoriety by the murder of a sub-inspector and trooper of the Natal Police. Until that time the inhabitants of the kraal had been quiet and unassuming; whatever notice they may have attracted in the neighbourhood was due to their creditable behaviour. With the advant of Ethiopianism, a change came over the kraal, and its whole moral tone was lowered. Two years or less sufficed to bring the natives to the stage of armed defiance of the law and to kindle the torch of rebellion throughout Natal. In this instance, the Ethiopian movement manufactured unrest; in others it has merely served to disseminate it and to keep it alive.

It is customary to trace back the present native trouble to the Holkrantz affiar in May, 1902.

The details of this incident (gathered from native sources) are significant in two particulars. It is estimated that some 400 natives took part in the fight and that their losses amounted to over 100. Secondly, we have the action of the young bloods in taking upon themselves to dispose of Potgieter when their headmen were inclined to spare him. Much of the unrest among the South African natives to-day hinges upon this growing tendency of the young men of the tribes to assert themselves. The chiefs complain, not without justice, that the white man has destroyed their authority over their people, and has not set up in its stead any adequate check upon insubordination. The Holkrantz massacre dealt a severe blow to white prestige, inasmuch as it destroyed the belief in the impotency of the native impi against the white man's weapons. It requires but a slight knowledge of the native mind to realize how much would be made of such an incident, especially with preachers of the Ethiopian persuasion. To such the poll tax came as a heaven-sent opportunity and was utilized to the full.

The first indication of trouble, although at the time it did not attract much attention was the murder of a farmer who had insisted that the natives living on his farm should pay the poll tax. Then came the Byrnetown outrage. While operations were being undertaken against these Byrnetown natives, the attitude of the natives in three other widely-separated portions of the colony caused the Government to send troops to these districts for the protection of the white inhabitants. One force of Militia under Colonel Mackenzie dealt with Chief M'skofeni in the Ixopo district; most of the ringleaders were arrested; six were condemned to death but sentence was commuted by the Natal Government to one of imprisonment. Another force under Colonel, Louichars proceeded to Chief Gobizambe's territory, and the ringleaders were sent to prison, while as soon as Colonel Mackenzie could be spared from Ixopo, he was sent to overawe Fynn's tribe on the coast.

The Natal Government now tried to persuade itself and the public that native unrest had received a salutary check, and orders were given for the demobilization of the Militia. Within a very short time. Bambaata, a deposed chief in the Greytown district, who had been allowed to be at large since his deposition, returned to his kraal and kidnapped the chief who had been appointed by the Government in his stead. Bombaata's chief ally was the aged chief Siganand, who belongs to the Nkandhla district. This native veteran is in many respects a romantic figure. His tribe, under the rule of his father, who died within recent years at the age, it is stated, of 130, were the only inhabitants of Zululand who successfully withstood the great might of Tsaka, the Zulu Attila. Sigananda himself was a young man of 20 at the time. When Tsaka acknowledged his inability to overcome this tribe Sigananda's father "konzi'd," and father and son remained faithful supporters of the Zulu Royal House. It is undoubtedly owing to Sigananda's prestige and influence that Bambaata's cause has made such headway in view of the attempts made by Dinizulu—at the eleventh hour, it is true—to stem the rebellion.

The headquarters of all this activity is Zululand. Since his restoration from exile Dinizulu, according to our official fiction, is the chief of a small portion of Zululand, and the Zulu race is now split up among three or four chiefs, nominally of equal importance. The native mind knows nothing of this fiction, Throughout South Africa, Dinizulu is regarded as the head of the great Zulu nation, and on him rests all the glamour due to a successor of Tsaka and Catewayo. Whatever the source of information, the unrest now disturbing the natives of South Africa is always connected with Dinizulu's name. Unfortunately there is not much reason to believe that any injustice is thereby done to Dinizulu. It will be readily understood that it is exceedingly difficult to arrive at the inner history of this subject. If the information I have been able to obtain would not satisfy a Court of law it is at least sufficiently trustworthy to put the white population on its guard and to serve as a warning to the British public that the native problem in South Africa is both real and serious, This information, then, is to the effect that a general rising was contemplated for this year, provided the organization was complete. What was to complete the organization we do not know. It is most likely that the Zulus would not act without the Basutos, and the answer of the Basutos is known to have been that they had no quarrel with the whites, provided they did not attempt to disarm them or to interfere with their country. Without the Basutos the Zulus hesitated to take the plunge; for Zulus, Basutos, and Swazies are the only peoples who count in the native mind. The rest of the native population, comprising as it does weak and scattered tribes, may be relied upon to do as they are told, but their support is not rated very highly. The general rising, therefore, hung fire. The premature outbreak in Natal, which was undoubtedly unauthorized, further complicated matters, for it put the colonial Governments on their guard. As before the Matabele rebellion, a premature outbreak was easily subdued by nativeallies whoshowed no hesitation in joining the real rebellion shortly afterwards, so Dinizulu comes forward at the present juncture and offers help against this dog Bambaata. There is no reason whatever to doubt the sincerity of that offer, nor does it preclude the previous machinations, I have attributed to Dinizulu. It would be quite in keeping with the native attitude in such circumstances. At the same time there is always a possibility that Dinizulu, who seems by nature more fitted to enjoy peacefully the good things of this world than to run the risks of an unsuccessful rebellion, is the victim of a powerful organization behind the throne that keeps him but ill-informed of the work it has in hand. If such be the case, on Dinizulu must rest the blame for surrounding himself with such advisers. To the world, whether native or white, Dinizulu himself is represented as the fountain-head of all the current unrest, while Ethiopianism, it is known, plays a prominent part in his inner counsels.

THE MONSOON.

Heavy Rain in Kathiawar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JUNE 23.

THE weather at Wadhwan on Thursday last was very close all day and culminated in a heavy downpour, amounting to 3in. 13 cents. On Wednesday morning, telegraphic intellegence had been received by the Railway Authority from Rajputana, that a cyclone would visit Kathiawar within 40 hours, and it did. This rain was general it having fallen all over Kathiawar and Jetalser, where only 5 cents had fallen previously, received rain in torrents amounting to 4in. 30 cents and it was welcome there. The Porebunder Section was also greeted with showers which were badly needed.

On the main line these showers have proved beneficial to germinate seeds which are already sown at several points.

At Bhownagar, soaking rain fell yesterday, when 1in. 40 cents were measured. The appearance is quite monsoonish and further fall is expected.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer has issued the following: "Depression still affecting wind at Karachi and probably moving westward."

The Port Officer in a later communication, notifies: "Depression no longer affecting wind at Karachi."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1906.

TO UTILISE EAST AFRICA.

MR. MORETON FREWEN, whose writings hitherto have been devoted to Bi-metallism, contributes some instructive notes on East Africa, under the picturesque title of "The Dominion of Palm and Pine" to the new "Monthly." He describes Equatorial Africa as a region where, unlike any other, the white child and the banana flourish together, and where the settler for his comfort lights his fire every night of the year. In that region the palm is neighbour to the pine, in an atmosphere so vigorous and vitalising that the admiration of tropical nature, its wonderful flora and fauna, its more wonderful colour contrasts, is never impaired by that sense of exotic depression, which all travellers have had to reckon with. Mr. Frewen, of course, refers to the great plateau, to reach which two hundred miles inward from the seaboard must be traversed. It cannot be occupied by the settler as the word is understood in Australia or New Zealand. Life in high altitudes has a deleterious effect on the immigrant and it is necessary that he should take periodical changes of air and scene, if he does not go home every two or three years. Besides the objection to the air, there is another to the soil. It is entirely free of lime. It is "a blanket of ten to thirty feet deep, of a coffee-coloured volcanic drift, a soil of infinite fertility ; the water of every stream is soft as rain water." The conditions are not without effect upon the Arab horses imported from Bombay. Probably, adds Mr. Frewen, science may determine that this seductive country is not an abiding place for us, that it is too stimulating and that the Aryan races now and again require a rest and change. The subject has been discussed pro and con. on former occasions in these columns and we have shown that with all its charms and its attractions, it is not yet a poor man's country. It is no use, either Europeans and adventurous natives of this country, crossing the Arabian Sea and imagining they are going straight to an El-Dorado. It is rather a country for the capitalist who can engage relays of men, labourers on indenture, and send the last lot back as Chinamen are dealt with in South Africa. It cannot take the place, with the young European emigrant, of Australia, eNew Zealand or Canada.

Mr. Frewen is forced, though against his will, to a similar conclusion. He thinks that the strong young man with no capital but his energy, will do better to look westward to that bleak but not inhospitable north, where the Grand Trunk Railway is presently to connect Hudson Bay with the Pacific Ocean near Port Simpson. Yet for the man with capital an acre of soil on the Vuasan Guishu plateau it is estimated will produce three times the meat or wool that can be produced on an equal area in New South Wales and twenty times the product of unirrigated prairie lands in Colorado or Montana. But in dealing with live-stock the settler or the speculator, whichever eventually takes charge of the place, will be met by numerous unforeseen difficulties. The magnificent plains on the Athi and the Tana, to quote Mr. Frewen again, are so infested with ticks that except as game preserves they may be regarded as wholly worthless, and for all time. Although below five thousand feet fruits and varied crops may be grown, it is inadvisable to build or to do much cultivation at a lower altitude. But then again another little disadvantage presents itself in the shape of one or two unfriendly tribes, the Embu and the Wakkomba, who are in need of discipline. In the territory they prefer to frequent it is considered unsafe even for sportsmen to go. Mr. Frewen travelled its extreme eastern limit for some seventy miles, which is at present absolutely unoccupied even by natives, forming as it does a neutral zone between the two mutually hostile nations, the Nandi and the Masai. As will be remembered a proposal was once made to utilise the plateau for the creation of a new Jerusalem for a colony of Russian and Balkan Jews. The scheme fell through owing to the very disadvantages Mr. Frewen indicates. But he prefers to record the fact in different words in his picturesque article. "Actually," he writes "the emissaries of this Zionist exodus came out to view their proposed settlement, but the lions roared around their camp and two elephants providentially wandered in and the Nandi looked truculent in the eyes of the sacred race." And so they left never to return.

Disease, the depredations of wild beasts, lions, leopards, hyenas cheetas and wild dogs, are undoubted obstacles to ranching in East Africa—to say nothing of the ticks. Native cattle and sheep are immune from the pest, and it is possible means might be found to get rid of it altogether. Mr. Frewen has many ideas as to how the country with its wonderfully fertile soil and its many resources can be turned to good account. But although he cannot close his eyes to its unsuitability for white settlement, he writes : "It is impossible to exaggerate the value of such a State, occupying such a position, with such a harbour and such a climate, as a sanitarium for our Asiatic and African possessions. What shall we do with it? By some means fill it to the thwarts with Britons. Its future role as a state of an African Federation must be infinitely important." And when he has already admitted that it is not possible for the white man to settle, and that he who would sojourn there, as one does in India, must take frequent trips home, he advocates the utilisation of East Africa as a great military outpost of Empire, as troops at Nairobi, or at some depot further west, still on the plateau, would be in striking distance of Bombay, of Cape Town, of Constantinople, and would be hardly a ten days' trip from any of these points he would send troops there without delay. We had a somewhat similar proposal a couple of years ago, and we were asked to pay for the experiment until every British subject in the country, from the Viceroy in Simla to the petition-writer in the street, joined in a vigorous protest. Failing that Mr. Frewen would reserve the land for the married ex-soldier. His suggestions are as numerous as the prittily written passages in his article, but they are remarkably unpractical and impracticable. Mr. Frewen would do well to discuss the subject with the Sultan of Zanzibar while in England and then take a tour of investigation through Jamaica.

PROGRESS IN INDORE.

THE report of the Administration of Indore for 1905 makes pleasant reading on account of the many directions in which real progress was made. His Highness the Maharaja is studying at the Mayo College at Ajmere and the work of the Durbar has been conducted under Nanak Chand, the Minister. One noticeable feature of the year's work has been the genuine attempt to stimulate trade. The number of forty-eight principal towns where sugar was retained in the form of octroi was reduced to twelve in June and everything possible was done to foster the cotton industry by a reduction of taxation. The export of cotton from the smaller and remoter centres is now unfettered by any taxation and the duty on pressed cotton has been lowered from three to one anna per maund, while the duty on ginned, but compressed, cotton has been raised from three to six annas. This has promoted the establishment of ginning factories and cotton presses, no less than eighteen of the former and nine of the latter having been sanctioned. Public works have progressed in an unprecedented degree, much attention being paid to roads and buildings. During the year the expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,76,789, of which something over ten lakhs was for extraordinary expenditure leaving a sum of about three lakhs in excess of the ordinary expenditure of the previous year. Among the new buildings undertaken were Police Stations, Public Works Offices and a Plague Hospital, while a lakh and a quarter was expended on the "King Edward's Hall" which was opened by the Prince of Wales during his successful visit to the State. Many reforms were introduced into the postal department. The new regulations reduced the cost of official postal expenditure by twenty thousand rupees and the net revenue amounted to six thousand rupees. The actual revenue from all sources was Rs. 57,88,143, while the expenditure, owing to extraordinary outlay on Public Works, exceeded that sum by fifteen and a half lakhs. Famine was severely felt in districts and was a heavy drain on the State, both in actual expenditure and remissions, but improvements in the Forest Department are expected to make up a part of the deficit in future years. Crime showed a satisfactory decrease. Education is year by year receiving more attention and the existing schools show satisfactory results so that the outlook for the Maharaja when he takes up the government of the State is extremely hopeful. The Minister is at great pains to express the thanks of the Durbar to all the officials lent by the Government of India, who are in many cases responsible for the improvements that have been effected.

THE POLICING OF MANCHURIA.

JAPAN, so it is reported, has addressed a communication to the Powers, coincident with the opening of Manchuria disclaiming all responsibility for the security of life and property of foreigners in that country. The argument is that so long as Manchuria remains under the sovereignty of China that Empire should assume all responsibility for what takes place. The only necessity, it would seem, for such a pronouncement, is that, in as much as Japanese martial law is still in force in certain parts of Manchuria, the Japanese Government may have wished to prevent any misunderstanding arising as to the policing of the country. But, even so, the question will arise as to the spheres where martial law is still operative and the duration of that regime. The opening of Manchuria and the adoption of the "equal opportunity" principle have been decided by treaty, but so far nothing is known as to the method by which it is to be restored to China. Owing to this uncertainty of the position Japan is in future to occupy in Manchuria, her recent declaration may reasonably give rise to some misgivings. Practically considered, it is more than probable that Manchuria will become a hotbed of trouble, owing to the depredations of bandits, etc., if left to the control of China. It is true that China may attempt to maintain order, but we must not expect much from a Government which is practically powerless to keep order even in South China. The result of complications between China and some of the Powers, originating in Manchuria, will no doubt mean the encroachment of the Powers on Manchuria. Thus the territory—for the restoration of which Japan has fought so costly a war—may before many years be converted into an international hunting-ground. That Japan's interests in Manchuria, commercial and industrial, are and will be predominant admits of no question, and for this reason Japan will be the Power most interested in the maintenance of order. It would seem, therefore, that, quite apart from the guardianship of the safety of life and property of foreigners, Japan must be responsible for the efficient policing of Manchuria, if only to protect her own interests. China is practically helpless in the matter, and it is hard to see what other solution there may be if the last stage of Manchuria be not destined to be far worse than the first.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the outward Mails of the 15th instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

HER Excellency Lady Minto will entertain the members of the Girls' Friendly Society at tea at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday the 29th.

THE s. s. Hymettus, with Fitzgrafton Jaqueline, Pennant, Dean and Olyntus the Master, etc., on board, is due in Madras on July 1st.

THE re-opening ceremony at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, will be performed by the Lord Bishop, on the 4th August.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd June, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905, of 92,586 mds. with a decrease of Rs. 23,338 in the earnings.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a special Mutiny pension of Rs. 18 a month, for life to Mr. E. Carton, Mutiny Veteran, once a drummer in the 36th Native Infantry.

MR. J. H. LACE, Conservator of Forests, Pegu, is to relieve Mr. A. G. Hobart Hampden, Director of the Forest School, Dehra Dun, who is proceeding on leave, and will become the first Principal of the reconstituted Forest College, Dehra Dun.

THE HON'BLE Mr. J. HEWETT, Member of Council for Commerce and Industry, will attend the Congress of Chambers of Commerce in London which opens on 10th July.

KANGRA Fort, which was wrecked by the earthquake of the 4th April, 1905, is not likely to be repaired, as the damage was too great. It will remain a picturesque ruin, with a certain historic interest attaching to it.

The town, which was also destroyed by the earthquake, is being slowly rebuilt. The great temple will rise on its old site, subscriptions from pious Hindus all over India having poured in to provide the building fund.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 12th May, amounted to Rs. 2,340, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 43. Total earnings from 1st January to 12th May, were Rs. 36,521 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,805.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 12th May, amounted to Rs. 20,485, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,001. Total earnings from 1st January to 12th May, were Rs. 6,01,326, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,93,057.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 12th May, amounted to Rs. 5,529, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 401. Total earnings from 1st January to 12th May, were Rs. 92,227, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 13,564.

OUR Karachi correspondent telegraphs that the Hon. Mr. Finlay, Manager of the North-Western Railway, is expected at Karachi immediately. A conference with the Karachi Chamber of Commerce will take place early this week, when the serious question of the inadequacy of the rolling stock to move the wheat crop to Karachi will be considered.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (43 miles open) for the week ending 16th June, 1906, amounted to Rs. 3,443, being a decrease of Rs. 591 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 16th June 1906, were Rs. 85,551 being a decrease of Rs. 44,077.

AT present a special postal train is run weekly to Ambala with the inward foreign mails for the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, and, when it happens to miss the connection at Ambala with the regular fast service, this special is run on to Phillour or, if need be, to Lahore. Commencing with the next inward mail due at Bombay on 22nd June, the weekly postal special train will run regularly to Lahore and will go on beyond Lahore towards Rawalpindi whenever the foreign mail does not connect conveniently with the trains leaving Lahore to Peshwar at 13-15 and 21-25. In practice the special will run beyond Lahore almost every week. This new arrangement will accelerate the delivery of foreign mails throughout the Punjab and Frontier Province by any time between six and twenty-four hours.

THE Report of Major Muspratt Williams, Chief Inspector of Explosives, shows that 237 inspections of magazines were made during the year ending 31st March 1906. The magazines were generally in good order and the owners most willing to carry out recommendations. There was an interesting case of theft of 15lbs. of dynamite, 700 detonators, and 250 coils of fuse reported from Messrs. Christien and Co.'s magazines at Barakur. The thieves broke off the padlocks, and made a systematic search for explosives. Several burnt matches were discovered close to open barrels of gunpowder. Major Williams personally visited the large bulk oil installations at Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Tuticorin, Calcutta, Chittagong and Rangoon. Some of these are much closer to each other and to buildings than would now be allowed. There were seven gunpowder accidents during the year, resulting in the death of six persons; ten dynamite accidents, resulting in six deaths; fifteen fireworks accidents, resulting in thirteen deaths; and twelve petroleum accidents with seven deaths.

IT is notified in the Army Orders for June, that, "with a view to establishing continuity of training and administration, and in order to obtain greater efficiency," the Volunteer Infantry will be organised into 44 brigades, of which 40 will have officers appointed to command them throughout the year and for a definite term of appointment, and four will continue to be commanded by the officers commanding the regiments of Foot Guards, as at present. Officers commanding brigades will be selected from (a) colonels or lieutenant-colonels on retired or half-pay from the regular forces, and (b) colonels or lieutenant-colonels of the Auxiliary forces having special qualifications. They will be responsible for the training and interior economy of their brigades and will command their brigades in war. The organisation of the field army brigades will cease to exist after this year's camp, and the field army battalions will, for all purposes, form part of the brigades to which they are assigned by this order. The titles and composition of the brigades are shown in an appendix to the orders.

THE question of "The Opium Revenue" is treated in the "Indian Review" by an "Indian Publicist," who is one of the regular contributors to the magazine. The writer suggests a plan by which the revenue out of opium may be gradually diminished, say, within ten years, and that is this : "If the Government of India could be brought to reduce it at the rate of 60 lakhs or 70 per annum, by limiting the area of cultivation, there is every chance of entirely stopping the cultivation in British India later on. Next the Native States in Western India, which grow opium need to be also persuaded to contract their cultivation. Of course, in their case compensation would be needed. But is it such an insuperable affair that by dint of judicious tact it could not be paid. Has not the Government of India been able to use its influence with some of the Native States in the past to assimilate their fiscal policy with its own? If so what is there to deter it from arranging an equitable compensation for the loss of their opium revenue? The ryots, both in British India and the Native States, could easily grow other crops instead. This is the practical point which Indians should consider if they really mean to entirely stop the export of opium from this country. Let the Chinese then if they choose, grow more of opium or abandon its consumption. It will be their look out. But, at any rate, India will have washed her hands clean off this obnoxious traffic and freed herself from the reproach under which she suffers at present. "The economic policy is not everything." Economics and Ethics go hand in hand and a beneficent and civilised Government like that of Great Britain ought to be the first to see itself freed from this reproach."

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A Successful Experiment.

No longer is the woman's hotel in America a jest or a novelty. It has safely weathered the storms of experiment, and its popularity and prosperity are assured. It has developed traits and characteristics that endear it to a certain class of women as strongly as they make it a place to be avoided by others. No longer is there any needto exploit it in extraordinary ways, for it is sufficiently advertised by its loving friends.

Martha Washington, the pioneer of the women's hotels in the United States, is still the leading one. It was established in New York, where the need was greatest. For years there had been raised from time to time a protest against the difficulty and embarrassment that respectable women and were put to in order to obtain a night's lodging, half-hearted attempts had been made to provide safe and comfortable quarters easy of access for them. Finally a corporation of women, actuated partly by philanthropic and partly by financial reasons, set about the erection of a commodious building in one of the most desirable parts of the city. There were shrewd heads as well as kind hearts back of the enterprise, women of experience in managing affairs, who were determined not to let the project fail, no matter what the difficulties, and they were legion. The building, while attractive enough, was economically constructed. At the beginning it was intended that prices should be kept down so that women of small means and the earners of moderate incomes could be comfortably housed, and those women who at first put money into the corporation's treasury on condition that they were to have room and board at a certain price were very fortunate, for almost immediately after the hotel had got into working order it was found necessary to raise the prices for all who had not come in under the original contracts. Advance in the cost of living, &c., it was explained, made this necessary. There were even attempts to make the first settlers pay more, but this raised such a storm of angry protest that the management turned its attention to increasing its revenues in some less provocative manner. As rapidly as excuse offered the original tenants were dislodged, and for their successors harder terms were imposed. The transient too, had to bear a heavier tax.

A woman's hotel is a sensitive thing ; it has to be managed with a tact, a recognition of personalities, and a regard for feminine idiosyncracies that the ordinary hotel management knows nothing of. Always somewhere in the building there is a tempest brewing. It may be only in a teapot ; it may be of dimensions that threaten to disrupt the entire concern. When to take cognisance of these things and when to ignore them is a valuable asset in a manager. The manager of the Martha Washington is a man. No woman could do so well in the place. He is a suave and shrewd man, and he prefers to give the boarders honey, but he can administer something less pleasant when occasion requires. He sees much and he hears more, but he acts chiefly on what he sees. Not only must he keep the peace with and among the hundreds of women of all ages and tempers lodged beneath the roof of the hotel but he must make reports that will satisfy the women on the board, whose employe he is.

There is a spacious public lobby on the ground-floor of the Martha Washington, and here in the early evening are to be seen most of the types of women who give the hotel its peculiar characteristics. Most of them are homeless and elderly women, whose limited means shut them out from participation in many kinds of entertainments, and whose tastes lead them to prefer the mild excitements of a hotel to the humdrum quiet of a home. There is something pathetic in the strained interest in the petty details of hotel life among these white-haired women sitting among the scanty palms, of a public lobby evening after evening. Some of them have no occupation, but many of them are employed during the day. Among those on the hotel register are teachers of every degree, book-keepers and stenographers, nurses, elocutionists, speculators, prompters, writers, insurance agents, artists, dressmakers, milliners, doctors, and many who defy classification. There are scores of those who have seen better days, some of whom even retain jewels and carefully-preserved real lace. The woman who lives on her money, pittance though it be, throws around her a mantle of superiority, while the prosperous head of a department, who can lay it all over her in the matter of money, announces her importance with the rustle of sweeping skirts. The atmosphere favours the formation of cliques, the management avoids notice of them.

There are two large dining-rooms, one for the pioneers—who, by original contract, have board by the week at more favourable rates than those in the other dining-room, which is open to persons from the outside as well as to lodgers in the house. There is a head waitress, assisted by a corps of waitresses. No men serve in the dining-room. Messenger boys and office boys were long ago replaced by girls. Aside from the alert and cordial manager, who is almost never out of sight, and the accommodating clerk at the desk, there are no men in sight, except the men who come to call upon ladies in the house, and their plight is often extremely amusing. It is a rule of the hotel that no woman may receive a man caller in her room—not even her father or her brother or her son. There are several parlours and reception-rooms, where callers may be entertained, but the embarrassment of the men and their uncertainty as to just what an ordeal they may have to pass through as they face a questioning bell girl, and run the gauntlet of a hundred pairs of curious eyes, call for sympathy. Some men are sufficiently hardened to take meals frequently in the dining-room, for this is open to them. Sometimes a boarder in the house makes a little dinner or lunch party, and bids thereto men of her acquaintance or blood, an event calling forth many lorgnettes and voluble comment.

A bishop of the Episcopal Church was one day invited to a luncheon given at the Martha Washington by an old friend of his family. He was occupied with affairs of importance until the last minute, and as he dashed up to the hotel remembered that he had not been shaved. Where is the barber shop? he demanded of the astonished clerk. The Martha Washington takes itself seriously, and it was sometime before the ladies could sufficiently recover from the shock to appreciate the humour of the question and the bishop's consternation when he realised what he had said. A barber's shop is about the only convenience ordinarily found in hotels that is lacking in the Martha Washington—that and a cigar stand. Not only the sale of tobacco, but smoking is tabooed in the hotel, although there has been a rumour now and again that helped to make an hour's excitement, to the effect that some of the younger women had smuggled cigarettes into their rooms, and smoked there. Complaint was made to the manager ; investigation proved, he assured the complainants, that nothing of the sort had sullied the purity of the Martha Washington. Cigarettes cocktails, and babies are barred it was discovered soon after the hotel was opened, and the bars have never been let down. The report that a baby was born in the hotel was declared by its loyal supporters to be a malicious slander. Once or twice a child has been smuggled into the place by a canny and determined mother but as soon as the infantile presence was discovered out it had to go forth into a less restricted community.

There are all such conveniences connected with the hotel as new stand, shoe-blacking, hairdressing, and manicuring parlours, flower-stands, laundry was good agents, telephone booths and messenger service. Now and then, outsiders are permitted to display and sell in the lobby foreign wares or novelties that appeal especially to feminine taste.

In spite of restrictions, there is a brisk demand for rooms in the Martha Washington. Those for permanent boarders are never vacant, and transients are unable to find accommodation unless they engage their quarters in advance. The rooms are very small and simply furnished, but they are comfortables, and, as prices go in New York, inexpensive—ranging from 5s to 8s a day. This includes service, but no meals.

Smaller hotels along the line of the Martha Washington have sprung up in other parts of the city and in other cities. In Washington the Dolly Madison was opened only this spring. It ought to be a success, for it is beautifully located, and Washington is full of homeless women.

LIBERALS DEMONSTRATE.

"TOO SOON FOR REFORMS."

The Duty of the Democrats.

HUGE GATHERING AT MANCHESTER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 25.

A Liberal demonstration to celebrate the triumph of the Liberals at the last General Election has taken place at Manchester. About 30,000 persons attended the meeting.

Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, in the course of his address, said he wondered that the Government had done so well especially in reference to questions connected with our Colonies.

Mr. Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade, said that the Democracy was on its trial and success depended upon the most advanced members of the Party agreeing with the Moderates.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, in the course of his speech, said that none but a fool or opponent expected that the Liberal Government could set the world right after a few months' tenure of office.

THE FISCAL QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Appeal of the Liberal Party.

A DEBATEABLE POINT.

In view of the issue of fiscal preference to the Mother-Country, before the approaching Australian Commonwealth elections, two hundred and seventy Liberal and Labour members of the House of Commons have signed an appeal to the Australian electors in reference to the same.

It declares that the electors in the Commonwealth must not encourage those in the Mother-Country, who are proposing to tax our food and concludes by saying: "We are proud to have a free and unpurchased connection between us, but you can make no offer compensating us for a tax on our food."

FIGHTING IN THE SUDAN.

Heavy Defeat of the Rebels.

SPLENDID PERFORMANCE OF THE BRITISH FORCE.

LONDON, JUNE 25

Major O'Connell, with 350 Camelry and 200 Soudanese, marching in torrential rains through seas of mud and crossing torrents, relieved on the 14th inst., the Garrison at Talodi, which had been attacked by the Arabs. Major O'Connell then delivered a general attack and the fighting lasted until sunset, 350 of the enemy were killed and one hundred captured. There were no British casualties.

BREAD FAMINE AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The Strike of Bakers.

THE DUMA AS PEACE-MAKER.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The bakers at St. Petersburg have gone on strike and consequently a bread famine has taken place there despite the efforts of the Army Bakeries to counteract it.

The strikers forced petroleum on the bread made by the bakers endeavouring to work the bakeries.

The Social Democrats in the Duma have decided to send members of the Duma to places from which rumours of impending massacres have been received in order to tranquilize the population.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Want of British Co-operation Felt.

COTTON-GROWING IN MESOPOTAMIA URGED.

The International Union of Cotton Industrialists now sitting at Berlin has urged upon Germany the importance of co-operation with Great Britain in the Baghdad Railway scheme and irrigation in Mesopotamia which is a fine field for cotton growing.

GREECE AND ROUMANIA

A Steamer Mobbed at Mytilene.

Thousands of Greeks made a demonstration against the Roumania Mail Steamer Princess Mary which anchored at Mytilene.

The Governor sent a patrol to disperse the demonstrators, nineteen of whom were arrested. The Governor afterwards sent an apology to the Captain of the steamer.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

More Popular Members Wanted.

A member of the Russian Government in a remarkable article in the "Daily Telegraph" says that the present Duma cannot live and the Government must enlist as colleagues staid men of the soil in order to succeed in their arduous task.

THE SPANISH TARIFF.

Nothing Definitely Settled.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

It is announced that although the French Cabinet considered, yesterday, the denunciation of the commercial Treaty with Spain no final decision was reached.

SERIOUS ELECTRIC TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.

Half a Mile of Wreckage.

THREE KILLED AND TWENTY-ONE INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 25.

An electric tramcar having been lost control of rushed down the Archway road at Highgate, wrecked a hearse, a motor 'bus, a cab and a van and several shops, also another tramcar. Half a mile of wreckage was left in the track of the fugitive car. Many passengers jumped off panic-stricken and altogether three were killed and twenty-one injured.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 24.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the English Mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p. m. to-day and the steamer Marmora for Colombo and Australia at 7 p. m. to-day.

THE CHINESE ENVOY AT SIMLA.

Seeks Permission to Visit Tibet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

Mr. Chang, the Chinese Envoy, who is at present staying at Mr. Pelitee's Villa at Mashobra, near Simla, had an interview to-day with Sir Louis Dane, Foreign Secretary with the object of obtaining the permission of the Government of India to his undertaking a journey through Tibet.

THE ALLEGED POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

Two Officials Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 25.

To-day G. W. Leach, Sub-Post-master, Dilkusha, and Babu Rahash Behari Lal were again charged before the Cantonment Magistrate with criminal breach of trust of public monies. Leach admitted having misappropriated the money amounting to over eight thousand rupees. Both accused were committed to the Sessions.

MOTOR CAR PROSECUTIONS AT SATARA.

Fine Imposed in Every Case.

ONE DRIVER COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

Several prosecutions have been conducted of late before the Magistrate of Satara of motorists belonging to different firms who are running their cars between Poona and Mahableshwar. The offenders were charged with violating the existing Motor Rules in regard to speed on the ghauts and on the flat country, and in all instances they have been fined. The last case was heard a few days ago when a European driver was fined Rs. 50 for having ascended the ghaut at night.

Robert Pearse, a driver of the Western India Motor Car Company, has been committed to the Satara Sessions by the District Magistrate on a charge of running over and killing a Hindu lad, named Bhewa. Carter, another driver of the same Company, was fined Rs. 50 for ascending the Wai Ghaut twice after sunset. Bhoolia, a native driver, of the same Company, was fined Rs. 18 for ascending the same ghaut once after sunset. Gillard, a driver of Messrs. Shewart and Son, was fined Rs. 50 for ascending the ghaut after sunset. Rocko Cornalbas, a driver of Burjorjee Pheroshaw, has been summoned to appear at the Satara Court on two similar offences.

A HOSPITAL FOR EUROPEANS IN POONA.

Gift of Mr. Jacob Sassoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

H. E. Lord Lamington visited the site of the New European Hospital which is to be built in the compound of the Sassoon Hospital at the expense of Mr. Jacob Sassoon. The foundation stone of the new hospital will be laid by his Excellency on the 18th July next. The Governor then proceeded to the Sassoon Hospital where he was met on arrival by the Surgeon-General Greany, Colonel Burke and others. After inspecting the hospital his Excellency went away to Ganeshkind.

THE DACOITIES NEAR KARLI.

Seven Men Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

The seven dacoits concerned in the Valholi dacoities not far from Karli, have been arrested by the Poona District Police and are at present in Wadgaon lock-up awaiting trial by the First Class Magistrate. They are all Kolies by caste from the Ambuga Petta. They are suspected of being concerned with a series of dacoities and in the present instances only Rs. 125 were found in their possession.

THREE NOTORIOUS OUTLAWS IN YERROWDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

Three notorious outlaws, named Govinda, Dhalvia and Motilal are at present in the Yerrowda Jail awaiting trial at the Poona Sessions. Govinda and Dhalvia were tracked by the Thana Police and on being tried at Thana were sentenced to 14 and 9 years' imprisonment each. The third man is still to be tried by the Thana Court, but as there are charges against him for dacoities committed in the Khed taluka, he was placed before the City Magistrate and was however discharged, but on a further charge of dacoity in Junnar he has to stand his trial at the next Poona Sessions together with first two dacoits.

THE HYDERABAD OPIUM CASE.

A Strange Mixture.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE ADULTERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 24.

The opium adulteration case was proceeded with yesterday at the Chief Criminal Court, Hyderabad, when the complainant, Shaik Nadir, was submitted to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Eardley Norton.

Witness said that he was a cloth-merchant and the servant of Nawab Bashir-ud-Doulah, earning an income of Rs. 24 per month. He was in the service of the accused six years ago, and had since continually obtained his supplies of opium from the accused. His mother was fond of opium and he was fond of his mother, yet he continued to give her adulterated opium till she died. The witness had said in examination-in-chief that he was not employed to mix foreign articles in the opium, but it was kept outside. He had got outside information that the opium was adulterated, but, pressed by Mr. Norton, witness stated that he actually saw adulteration going on. "Sanjira" was mixed with the opium in the proportion of 2 ½ seers' weight of opium to 25 seers of "sanjira." Nearly a pound of strychine was added and mixed with the opium. It was then soaked in linseed oil, used for weight, and then a seer and a quarter of "amul" was added. The strychnine was added because it was an intoxicant. The general public told witness that "bhang" was also put in to the extent of about half a seer as an intoxicant as well as for increasing the weight. A bowlful of gum was also added. This was used to unite the ingredients and make the opium hard. He had never told anybody except a grass-cutter, whom he casually met, about the strychnine, (a quantity, which, Mr. Norton, incidentally remarked, was sufficient to kill all the Nizam's subjects.)

The examination of the general witness for the prosecution then proceeded :—

Chennian, cross-examined, said he had been selling adulterated opium, supplied by the accused, for years, and thought it was honest to do so. Witness, after much questioning, said he saw 10 seers of opium adulterated at ten or twenty different times. Gum was used, also husks, "sangiri" and linseed oil. He did not know what strychnine was and had never heard of its being used in opium in his 18 years' experience, nor did he know that "amul" or "bhang" was used in adulteration. He thought Indore and not Turkish opium was the purest. He did not know that "sanjira" was used for plastering houses. Another witness Nolaswami, an opium dealer, cross-examined, said he had seen adulteration takes place in 18 or 20 "almes" and had helped in the process. He had been in the opium business 20 years. He used to buy some of the ingredients for the accused. Black sand was used in addition to "sanjira" and gum. He did not know that strychnine was a poison, and had never mixed with opium. He heard of opium being adultered with it. He was not a friend of the other witnesses, and had not cast eyes on complainant or said anything to anybody before he received his summons. If the sample opium produced was dissolved in water all the exterior impurities would be removed, and the remainder would be pure opium. The trial of this stage was adjourned till Monday.

THE DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

Probable Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 25.

It is now practically settled that Mr. S. Gopala-Chariar, District Judge, Tinnevelly, will be appointed Dewan of Travancore. He has been Judge for twenty years and has not had any Revenue or Executive service experience, and the appointment is considered neither happy nor the best that could be made. The official announcement is delayed pending the final approval of H. H. the Maharaja.

The "Madras Mail" writing on the subject says:—

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore has objections to the appointment of any Deputy Collector from the Madras Service as Dewan of the State out of respect for the feelings of the senior Officers of his service, and has apparently desired the nomination of an officer of superior grade and standing. No official information is available as to who the nominee will be, but it is understood that Mr. S. Gopala Chariar, District Judge of Tinnevelly, who arrived in Ootacamund on Thursday, will most likely be appointed. Mr. Gopala Chariar was appointed to the Madras Judicial Service as Sub-Judge in 1885, while he was practising as a High Court Vakil in Madura. All his service has, therefore, been in the Judicial Branch, and he has had absolutely no experience of Revenue or Executive work.

END OF THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 25.

The Madras Provincial Conference, which assembled at Tinnevelly on Wednesday, the 20th instant, came to a close on Saturday afternoon. The Conference has been declared a great success, the presidential address of Mr. Krishnasami Iyer, a leading member of the Native Bar, being described as excellent by all the local press. Mr. G. Subramania Iyer a well-known journalist, made a rather strong speech on the question of wider employment for Indians in the public service, indulging in somewhat intemperate remarks. The Industrial Conference Exhibition held in connection with the political gathering was on a small scale but successful.

MEMORIAL OF THE ROYAL TOUR AT CALCUTTA.

Viceroy and Governors to Figure in the Pedestal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

H. E. Lord Lamington accompanied by the Hon. A. Hill Trevor motored down from Ganeshkhind to Meztker's, photographers. His Excellency had several photos taken of himself, and these photos are to be used in connection with the construction of the memorial which is to be raised at Calcutta to commemorate the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, the pedestal of which is to exhibit likenesses of Lord Minto, the Governors of Bombay and Madras and the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

Colonel Wheatley, Colonel on the Staff Fyzabad Brigade, is granted 3 months' leave from the 16th of July.

Lieutenant Scott, 32nd Lancers, is appointed to the Army Remount Department, and posted to the Hapur Remount Dept., Babugarh.

CEYLON IMPORT DUTY ON TEA.

Vigorous Indian Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

The Indian Tea Association have decided to address a further representation to the Government of India on the subject of the Ceylon Import duty on tea as previous representations of the Government of India to the Government of Ceylon had always met with an expression of regret to the effect that no action could be taken on account the opposition of the Ceylon Planters' Association. It is decided to urge the Government of India to refer the matter to the Secretary of State with a view to the question of the protective character of the Ceylon import duty being taken up with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

DISTRESS IN BENGAL.

Funds Raised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

At a meeting held yesterday under the auspices of the Anti-Circular Society it was resolved from the Committee to raise funds with a view to the alleviation of the distress owing to scarcity in Assam. A sum of Rs. 1,472 was subscribed on the spot and another sum of Rs. 1,750 promised.

THE POONA MAIL ROBBERY.

Culprits Arrested.

MISSING MONEY RECOVERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

About a month ago a mail tonga running between Poona and Junnar was supposed to have been robbed by a gang of dacoits. The police at last succeeded in making an important arrest, the principal offender being the tonga driver named Ispalsing Luxmansing who on being arrested denied all knowledge of the robbery, but his accomplice, named Vaidya, made a clean breast of the affair.

It is alleged that he secreted the mail bags in the box of the tonga and on reaching Junnar with the mails he omitted to drive straight to the Post office to deposit the letters, but proceeded in the other direction. This action justified the concoction of the story about the robbery of the mail bags. He made away with all letters by burning them shortly after leaving Khed. When he got to Junnar he pilfered the bags containing Rs.400 and buried the money at the foot of a hill near Junnar town. The police were shown the spot and all money was recovered. The money bags were intended for Manchar and Ghoda Post Offices lying between Khed and Junnar. The accused will be placed shortly before the Magistrate to be tried under section 407.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT POONA.

A Dinner and a Durbar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

A dinner will be given on the King's birthday at Government House, Ganeshkhind, which will be followed by a reception.

Mr. Kincaid, Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan, will hold the Birthday Durbar on 30th June at the Council Hall.

COMING POONA MOTOR CYCLE TRIALS.

The Ahmednagar Route Selected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

The third series of Poona motor cycle trials will be held this year in the month of September. The date is not fixed yet. The route this year is to Ahmednagar and back, a distance of about 160 miles. The start will be from Valentine Lodge near Sangam and the first Control will be Sirur. The half way control will be at the dak bungalow at Ahmednagar. There is a river to ford and a ghaut to ascend.

BULLOCK-STABLES BURNT OUT.

Fiftieth Fire in Three Months.

YESTERDAY at midday, the Wadylall Bullock-stables, on the Cotton Green, at the back of, and in dangerous proximity to, the Colaba Fire Station, were observed to be on fire. Being so handy to the fire appliances a prompt attempt to get the flames under control was made, and Mr. Lainton, who is in charge of the station, was so far successful that the Fire Station in itself was immuned, although the blazing straw abutted right on to the building. The large bullock-stables and straw-stacks to the left of the fire station were also saved, which is remarkable, seeing that a high wind was blowing the burning straws in all directions. The contractor for the property is Mr. Shivaram Durgaram, and the damage to the stables is estimated at Rs.3,000, which is covered by Insurance with the Imperial Company. The thousand trusses of hay, however, were not insured. It is supposed the fire was the result of a thrown-away match, the bullock-drivers being in the habit of sleeping (and smoking) on the premises at night time. About 300 bullocks are in the stables at night, but fortunately there were none there at the time of fire. Water was obtained from the main hydrant, but the pressure was poor, as the Colaba engine was still working on Sunday's cotton for half a mile away. Mr. Lainton, of the Colaba station, is to be congratulated on having kept the stable fire within such a narrow limit, considering the perilous congestion of the buildings round about. This resourceful young officer has attended thirty-two fires in this neighbourhood of late—an experience that would appal most of our sturdy firemen at Home. Within the last three months there have been forty-nine cotton-fires in Bombay,—no wonder the Insurance Companies are beginning to feel sore. Mr. Champ, who had been doing vigorous work at Sunday's cotton fire with the Colaba engine, was called to the blazing bullock-stables, and helped materially to get the fire under. Inspectors Jones, Morris and Bodley, and Sub-Inspectors Shaw and Parr were soon on the spot, and after a blaze of one hour operations were ended.

The Fort Fire engine was early on the scene, but it was not required and the engine was not worked. There was great excitement, when the fire got a firm hold, in the neighbouring fish market, the fishwives skidaddling in all directions with their baskets of fish, and the general confusion was great.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, JUNE 19.

MAPUCA, can now be considered free of plague as no fresh cases have been reported since the last 10 days and there are no patients in the temporary plague hospital nor are there any suspects in the segregation camp. The place continues, however, to be practically deserted, but, with the return of the fugitives to their homes,—and this cannot now be much delayed owing to the break of the monsoon,—it remains to be seen whether plague has made a temporary halt to reappear with greater virulence or vanished for good. Meanwhile, the Sanitary authorities are doing their best to disinfect the plague-stricken localities, kill the rats by means of poison and to take other precautionary measures.

Though there is comparative ease for the present at Mapuca, anxiety is felt at Betona, a village which is on the border of the Mandovy and on the other side of Pangim, as about 8 fatal cases of plague occurred there during the last fortnight. In consequence of this new scare, the Special Plague and the Chief Health Officer proceeded post-haste to the scene and had the infected houses isolated and the contacts kept under observation. Two of the latter were found subsequently to be suffering from the dread disease and these together with other five members of the same family were removed to the Lazaretto at Reis Magos. No rats have been seen dying and it has been ascertained that the first case was imported from Mapuca.

The fall of the late Portuguese Regenerador Ministry presided over by Senhor Hintze Ribeiro is the topic of the day here. This Ministry lasted only for 53 days though it had a large majority over all the other parties combined. Various are the reasons assigned for its downfall, chief among them being, (1) the great stir among the Republicans owing to the police having deliberately interfered in their public demonstrations and in a scuffle with them, killed several; (2) the insubordination of the crew on board the men-of-war which is attributed to the secret machinations of two Ministers and a few leading men of the late Government and the want of courage on the part of the latter to mete out justice to the alleged conspirators; (3) the persistent request of the Queen to King Dom Carlos to oust the Hintze Ministry, as to its high-handed dealings towards the Republicans. She ascribed the fact of her being hissed by the people on her way to the station to the unpopularity of the Ministry. To all these alleged causes may also be added the financial embroglio into which Portugal has been thrown, neither the Progressists or the Regeneradores having been so far able to extricate the country out of this mess. The present Ministry which is called Regenerador-Liberal is headed by Senhor Joao Franco whose views summed up amount to retrenchment in public expenditure, introduction of morality in public administration and decentralisation so far as the colonies are concerned, the Governors of the latter being given certain independent powers, for it may be mentioned that even such insignificant appointments as those of postmen require at present confirmation in the ordinary course from the Home Government. The new Ministry which has begun by giving effect to its programme, has a limited following and unless in the elections that will follow, it succeeds in obtaining a majority, it will have a short-lived life.

The receipts of the W. I. P. Railway for the week ending 21st April last amounted to Rs. 10,639 against Rs. 17,202 for the corresponding period of last year, there being, therefore, a decrease of Rs. 6,522. For the same week, there was a decrease of Rs. 1,951 in the revenue of the Port of Mormugao as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

It will be remembered that a weekly paper entitled "Reforma" was published here and had a very large circulation. It was edited by Dom Thomaz de Noronha, a Professor of German. The paper and the press were suddenly seized by the police during the absence of the Editor in Poona and its publication had to be stopped. The above gentleman who subsequently left for Portugal on leave, has now re-started there the same paper which professes to devote its attention to colonial matters.

At Aquem (Salsette) three large sheds have been erected for the purpose of starting handlooms for the manufacture of cloth. The proprietors intend also to manufacture soap and hardware.

A country craft with a cargo of 500 wooden sleepers intended for the S. M. Railway, sunk, while coming out of the harbour of Tiracol. The crew were saved by the help of the Custom Officials as well as half of the cargo was recovered.

His Grace the Patriarch, about whose health grave anxiety was felt here, is stated to be on a fair way to recovery at Panchgani and is expected back by the end of the month.

The archeological museum which is at present installed in the corridors of the convent of S. Caetano at Old Goa is to be transferred to that of St. Francisco de Assisi, and in the former will be established a new museum of Indian arts and manufactures.

There is an outcry against the objectionable quality of meat supplied at Margao in consequence of which the Public Prosecutor has instituted proceedings against the contractors.

There is a great scarcity of mangoes this year.

The rainfall has so far been satisfactory, about 20 inches being registered. The agriculturists are canvassing and are looking forward hopefully.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, JUNE 21.

NEWS has just been received here of a brutal murder at a lonely spot between the Villages of Jeekthan and Birkan about twelve miles from the Cantonment. The unfortunate victim was an Arab named Salar, who had gone to the weekly market at Jeekthan to collect some outstanding debts. The man was reputed to be very well-to-do and had extensive monetary transactions in very many of the surrounding villages. He was rather fond of jewellery in the shape of valuable rings, gold chains, watches, etc., which he had on him, when he came by his untimely end. From the meagre details to hand, it appears that the poor man was returning home, riding on a pony, when he was shot down by one of a gang of Bhils, who appear to have been on the watch for him. After his death, his mutilated corpse was thrown into an adjacent well, minus his jewellery and other articles. It is satisfactory to record three of the miscreants have been apprehended and are at present in Police custody, awaiting their formal trial in the Court of the City Judicial Commissioner. The fourth culprit has absconded, but the police are on his track and hope to capture him soon, as his haunts are wellknown to them.

An old man of Jalna, over seventy years of age, was placed a short time ago, before the First Talukdar of Aurangabad, on the serious charge of counterfeiting coin and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment a few days ago. His son, however, appealed against this decision to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, who has acquitted the prisoner on account of his old age. Further developments are anticipated in the case, the prosecution alleging that the culprit's age could not be alleged as a plea for his innocence.

After the hot days we have gone through, it is satisfactory to record that there are signs of a good and copious fall of rain this season. Last night, the river Kaum, which is the principal source of supply of the Contonment, was in heavy flood, the flow extending from bank to bank, and going over the Barapulla Bridge, which is the largest one in the river and contains twelve vents, from which it derives its name. Owing to this fall, most of the pipes, near the reservoir at Wohur, have been dislocated and washed away, but orders have just now been issued by Mr. S. M. Cornelius, the District Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., to repair the same without any delay.

The healthiest sign of the times is that schools are springing up in almost every street and lane, besides those in the Contonment, the Regimental and Mission schools and those in the City.

BIRTHDAY PARADE.

FRIDAY, the 29th instant being the day appointed for the celebration of the Anniversary of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the Troops in Garrison will parade at 8-30 a. m. (weather permitting) as follows:—(i) Royal Garrison Artillery and 2nd Royal Scots on the Colaba Parade Ground. (ii) 113th Infantry on the General Parade Ground (Esplanade). (iii) 10th Rifles at Santa Cruz. 2. Dress Review Order (Summer Clothing). Colours uncased. 3. In line, facing East, with 12 paces interval between units. 4. A feu-de-joie will be fired, for which three round of blank ammunition per rifle will be issued. 5. The Officer Commanding 2nd Royal Scots will arrange the Parade Ground at Colaba for Ceremonial. 6. The Parades will be commanded by the Senior Officers present who will appoint their own staffs and issue any subsidiary orders necessary. 2. A Royal Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 8-30 a. m.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Lancashire Beaten by Yorks.

HAYWARD'S 1,000 RUNS.

GOLF, POLO, AND SEA-FISHING.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

LOSING to Yorkshire at Bradford by six wickets, Lancashire suffered their first defeat during the present season. Left with a lot of ground to make up after their batting failure on the Monday, when the completion of an innings on each side found them 110 runs in arrear, the Lancashire team started disastrously, Hirst bowling MacLaren in his first over. Then, however. Spooner and Tyldesley played up in such determined fashion that with only one wicket down and 84 runs on the board there seemed every prospect of a fine struggle. As it happened, a catch at slip disposed of Tyldesley at that point, and subsequently the batting broke down so badly that the last eight wickets fell for 67 runs. Haigo in this innings had the chief share in disposing of Lancashire. Tried first at 32, he proved ineffective, but resuming at 125, after Rhodes and Wilkinson had done valuable work in disposing of Tyldesley, Spooner, and Poidevin, he sent down 10 overs 4 maidens for 9 runs and five wickets. Bowling very straight, he varied his pace in a manner that baffled all the later batsmen. At lunch time six men were out for 142, and, on resuming, the four remaining wickets went down for 8 runs, Haigh taking three of them at a cost of 2 runs. Seeing that the pitch had quite recovered, and that the ball always looked to come straight along, the performance of Haigh was nothing short of astonishing, especially in being accomplished after Spooner and Tyldesley had mastered Hirst. Yorkshire had only 42 to get to win, but although Hawke and Rothery made 25 four wickets went down before the necessary number was obtained, the Lancashire team making every effort to minimise the severity of their defeat, and Brearley again bowling very finely. Glorious weather prevailed, and an even larger crowd than that of Monday gathered at Park Avenue. The number was estimated at more than 21,000, and the gate-money amounted to £789 3s. 9d.

At Nottingham, Hayward followed up his splendid 144 not out by getting in his second innings exactly 100, thus reaching his 1,000 runs for the season. Thanks to him and Hayes Surrey won the match by five wickets. Considering the position in which the game stood at one point on the Monday, six Surrey wickets being down for 36 runs, the victory may fairly be described as remarkable, but the breakdown of Wass handicapped Notts enormously. Hayward has once before made two separate hundreds in one match, scoring 106 and 112 against Sussex at Brighton in July, 1904. At the drawing of stums on Tuesday Notts looked—on paper:—to have a fairly good chance of success, being 238 ahead with seven men out in their second innings. They had, however, only two wickets to fall, and the loss of Wass's bowling was bound to make a great difference when Surrey went in to win the game.

With eleven runs added the Notts innings ended and Surrey were left to get 250. As the wicket yesterday was in better condition for rungetting than at any previous time during the match, the task was not so formidable as might be supposed. Still, any failures at the start of the innings might have had a serious result. As it happened, Hayward and Hobbs stayed together for three-quarters of an hour, and in that time scored 67. Hayward commenced in rather an uncertain way, having a narrow escape of being caught in the slips and nearly playing on, but, these troubles over, he settled down, in his best form, and was never afterwards at fault. When Hobbs left Hayes went in, and between them he and Hayward put the results of the match practically beyond doubt. When lunch time came the total had reached 147, and altogether the partnership for the second wicket produced in an hour and a half 129 runs, Hayward, who was out at 196, hit in his 100, nine, 4's, five 3's and fourteen 2's. Without running any undue risks he make runs at a capital pace, scoring skilfully all round the wicket. Baker was out at 204, and then Hayes and Crawford scored so freely that they looked like finishing the match without further loss. They added 41 runs, but before the winning hit was made Crawford and Dalmeny were both got rid of. The match ended soon after four o'clock, the 250 runs being obtained in less than three hours. Hayes took out his bat for a brilliant 91, his innings including a dozen 4's—most of them hard drives. He began with a dreadful stroke that went over the heads of the fieldsmen in the slips, but otherwise he played very finely. The gate receipts for the three days amounted to £593, as against £474 last year. Full score:—

NOTTS.

A O Jones c Hayes b Lees	31	c Strudwick b Crawford	105
Iremonger b Lees	4	c Lees b Crawford	49
G Gunn b Lees	5	c Raphael b Crawford	78
J Gunn c Baker b Lees	71	c Strudwick b Knox	19
Haristaff b Crawford	21	l-b-w b Knox	3
Payton c Hobbs b Knox	16	not out	24
Day not out	13	c Smith b Lees	5
Taylor b Lees	0	c Strudwick b Lees	5
Hallam run out	1	b Knox	4
Oates c Strudwick b Lees	4	b Knox	1
Wass b Knox	0	absent hurt	0
L b	5	B 6, l-b 4, n-b 6	16
Total	174	Total	363

SURREY.

Hayward not out	144	l-b-w b Hallam	100
Hobbs c Hallam b Wass	0	b Hallam	23
Hayes c J Gunn b Wass	3	not out	91
Baker run out	0	b Hallam	1
J N Crawford b Hallam	7	c sub b G Gunn	29
Lord Dalmeny b Taylor	4	b Hallam	1
J E Raphael b Taylor	4	not out	2
Lees c Oates b J Gunn	32		
Smith c Oates b Taylor	5		
Strudwick run out	14		
N A Knox b Hallam	5		
B 4, l-b 5, w 1	7	B 4, l-b 2, w 1	7
Total	225	Total (5 wkts)	254

NOTTS—First Innings

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Lees	22	1	91	5	Hayes	1	1	0	0
Knox	15·3	3	47	2	Hobbs	1	0	7	0
Crawford	6	1	14	1					

SURREY—First Innings

Wass	25	0	4	2	J Gunn	11	3	27	1
Taylor	20	6	75	3	Iremonger	6	2	23	0
Hallam	30	5	89	2	Jones	2	0	12	0

Iremonger bowled a wide

NOTTS—Second Innings

Lees	31·2	7	76	2	Crawford	23	8	54	3
Knox	28	4	91	4	Smith	9	1	31	0
Hayes	6	1	32	0					

Knox bowled six no-balls

SURREY—Second Innings

J Gunn	14	0	46	0	Day	7	1	25	0
Taylor	10	1	55	0	G Gunn	114	2	45	1
Hallam	13	2	43	4	Iremonger	8	2	12	0
Jones	3	0	18	0					

Day bowled a wide

There was a very tame finish to the match at Lord's. Somerset giving a wretched display of batting at their second attempt, and Middlesex winning shortly after three o'clock by 330 runs. The success of the home side had been rendered practically certain by the fine hitting of Bosanquet and Ernest Beldam on the previous evening. Thanks largely to the efforts of these two batsmen, Middlesex entered upon the concluding stage of the game 374 ahead with five men out, the second innings total standing at 337 for five wickets. With runs of little consequence, the remaining batsmen played somewhat carelessly, and the innings was finished off for 383, the five last wickets going down in three-quarters of an hour before the bowling of Braund and Bailey for the addition of 55 runs. Set 430 to get to win, Somerset had five hours in which to accomplish that formidable task, and everything suggested that the game would last well into the afternoon. An hour and a half's cricket before lunch, however, robbed the match of all interest, the visitors facing so badly that at the adjournment eight wickets had fallen for 80. Twenty minutes' play afterwards brought the match to a conclusion. Mignon, bowling unchanged from the nursery end, dismissed seven batsmen for 58 runs. Possibly the ground had worn somewhat, but he kept a good length, and frequently made the ball break back his performance being a highly creditable one. Despite some delightful weather, the attendance proved extremely meagre, and as the gate receipts for the three days fell considerably short of £400, it is to be feared that Hath-

marsh will not receive from his benefit anything like so substantial a reward as was to have been hoped.

(Dragoon Guards beat Hussars by 9 goals to 5.)

With the best of the afternoon over, the Dragoon Guards v. Hussars match in the Army Cup Semi-Final was decided under pleasant conditions, and was productive of keen, bright polo. But it was one-sided. At the outset the Hussars were, if anything, the better together as a side, and, perhaps, this was only to be expected with three members of the 8th Hussars' regimental team, who so thoroughly know each other's play, representing them. Their defence, however, was not always sound, and on the whole compared unfavourably with that of the Dragoons. This became apparent after the first ten minutes of good, hard, level play. Gradually it weakened, and then in the third period it practically collapsed for a time before the hard riding and repeated attacks of their opponents, who hit no fewer than 4 goals in this ten, and at half-time led by 6 to 1. These figures certainly exaggerated the difference between the two teams, however, and when the Hussars rallied, as they did to some purpose in the fourth period, they had quite as much of the game as their adversaries, or rather more; and their third goal was the outcome of one of the prettiest pieces of combined play during the whole match, Sir Charles Lowther at the finish placing the ball beautifully for Mr. Blakiston-Houston to score under his pony. Yet the Hussars failed to get within three points of their opponents' score at any period during the subsequent stages of the game. The Dragoons ought to put up a capital game against the Infantry in the final to-morrow, though the latter should win. Teams: Dragoon Guards (past and present): Capt W. J. Lockett, Capt. Mathew-Lannowe, Mr. F. A. Gill, and Captain H. Lloyd (back.) Hussars (past and present): Mr. E. Blakiston-Houston, Sir Charles Lowther, Major M. Archer-Shee, and Captain G. Mort (back). Umpire, Captain A.E.W. Harman.

POONA OPEN JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

Richardson Challenge Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

The Challenge Cup presented by Major-General G. L. R. Richardson, C. B., C. S. I., C. I. E., can never be won outright by any Team. An Open Tournament is to be played at Poona on 13th August and following days, or as soon after as weather permits. It is open to teams of four players, only one of whom may have played in any First Class Tournament in India as defined by I. P. A Rule 13 or in any open Tournament elsewhere. Teams must belong to one Regiment, Department, or recognised Polo Club in one Station. Departmental R. E., R. A., I. C. S., S. and T. Corps, M. I. School, Officers stationed in one station counting as a Regiment. Two linked Battalions of Native Infantry may combine to form a team. The above teams to consist of four British Officers, and are limited to 14 ponies. Ponies to be the property of the Regiment or in the case of a non-Regimental team the property of the players, and eight only of the ponies may have played in First Class Tournaments as defined in Condition 3 above. Seconded officers may play for their Regiments. Entrance fee Rs.30 per team, of which Rs. 20 will go to the winning team, in addition to which the winning team will be entitled to the custody of Richardson Challenge Cup for twelve months or until the date of the Tournament the next year, when it must be returned to the Poona Gymkhana. The Cup is not to be taken out of India. Duration of play—30 minutes divided into 6 periods. The Tournament will be played under the Rules of the I. P. A. The decision of the Stewards to be final on all local disputes. Entries close 1st August 1906.

POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT, 1906.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

The above Tournament will be held at Poona and will commence on Monday the 10th September, concurrently with the Poona Races. The tournament will be held under the Rules of the Indian Polo Association. The Tournament is open to any team. Duration of play 40 minutes. Ponies limited to 24. Entries Rs 75 per team, of which Rs 50 will go to the winning team in addition to which the winning team will be entitled after the Tournament to the custody of the Poona Polo Challenge Cup for 12 months or until the date of the Tournament the following year, when it must be returned to the Poona Gymkhana. This cup is not to be taken out of India. Entries close September 1st. Capt. J. F. Alexander is the Honorary Secretary of the Polo this year.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE excellent results attained at Swanley and other colleges devoted to the education of women in horticulture and agriculture naturally suggest gardening as a profession to many girls who have to make a choice of a means of livelihood. Practical experience, however, indicates that although the lighter branches of agriculture may often offer attractive openings to women, gardening is by no means a sure road to wealth.

Having been brought very much into contact with the remunerative outlook for the woman gardener, writes a feminine correspondent, I am bound to say that women contemplating that profession should at least pause before taking the plunge. In proportion to the earning possibilities, the gardener's training is unduly heavy. After a two or three years' college course, it does not follow that a trained girl gardener can command as good a salary as even her typewriting sister. One pound a week with a cottage, or even 18s. a week with a cottage, and possibly coals and vegetables, may be a fair rate of pay for a working man who has served his apprenticeship in a garden, but it is little enough for a woman of the upper middle class. The question of strong boots and clothes capable of resisting the wear and tear of outdoor life is also one that must not be lost sight of.

The social status is most difficult. The woman gardener in a big garden works on equal terms with men. It is not to be wondered at if some difficulty is experienced. Indeed, two or three women gardeners of my own acquaintance have had to give up the work owing to the difficulty which arose over the matter. In short, for the woman who must have an outdoor life and can afford to lay out money and be her own mistress, gardening may be well and good, but for the subordinate gardening seems from the physical, social, and pecuniary points of view to be very much more open to criticism than its advocates will allow to be the case.

Albany milliners and followers of fashion now run the risk of prosecution if there be a continuance of the sale and wearing of aigrettes. The Fish, Forest, and Game Department has issued an order calling the attention of milliners and others to the fact that the traffic in the skin and plumage of the heron and osprey, from which aigrettes are made is unlawful, and will be speedily followed by prosecution. In this way it is hoped to do what Queen Alexandra has tried to do by force of personal example in England—abolish the aigrette from the hat of fashion.

The popularity of silken textiles is ingeniously explained by Miss Elizabeth A. C. White, president of the Dressmaker's Protective Association of America. Women states this lady, are now awakening to the æsthetic possibilities of the silk dress, to say nothing of the economic saving. Silk is always, and always has been, the cheapest material in which a woman of taste and limited means can indulge and employ in the building of her wardrobe. There is a softness, a radiance about silk which lends itself in a most subtle and evanescent way to both the skin and eyes of the wearer, and if the material be selected by an eye acutely sensitive to harmonic values the tonal qualities of the hair may be exploited to surprising degree of advantage. A brunette, advises this authority, should never allow a highly lustrous silk to be placed in close proximity to her face. Only the blonde type can stand the reflected brilliancy of highly lustrous silks.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

DETAILS of the area and outturn of this season's wheat crop in each district of the Central Provinces and Berar are given in the annexed statement.

Character of the Season.—Although the usual October showers were wanting, heavy rain at the end of September enabled cultivators to sow at the usual time with fair success in all but two or three districts of the Central Provinces. In Berar, where the monsoon was more deficient, the sowing season was less favourable. There was a remarkable absence of dew during the greater part of December and January, and the cold weather rain came late. The earlier showers benefited the crop, but the later showers did no good and were frequently accompanied by hail. Fortunately, the damage done by hailstorms has been strictly limited. Similarly, the frost in the middle of January caused only local damage and not much rust was caused by the later showers. The harvest is thus not much below normal.

Area.—The actual area under wheat during the year under report amounted to 3,022,178 acres, which is 3 per cent. less than was estimated in the second forecast. It is 31 and 21 per cent., respectively, larger than that of the quinquennial and decennial averages and 2 per cent. below the area sown last year.

The area placed under wheat in Berar was 424,330 against 428,588 in the preceding year. It is above the quinquennial and below the decennial figure by 42 and 6 per cent., respectively.

Outturn.—For the Central Provinces as a whole the estimated yield is 94 per cent. of a normal crop, which is practically the same as that given in the second forecast. A few districts have raised their estimate, so counterbalancing the allowances made in other districts for frost and hailstorms. In most of the Jubbulpore District a full crop was expected, but rust of a mild type attacked low-lying fields and a full crop was not secured. In Saugor, Damoh, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Betul a normal crop was reaped. In Damoh the harvest was very fair in spite of the scanty rainfall, and crop experiments have demonstrated that the outturn has been underestimated. In other districts, where wheat is of some importance, the yield generally ranges from 75 to 95 per cent. Expressed in tons, the yield of this season's crop is estimated at 767,458 as compared with 751,881 in the preceding year. The outturn in the Central Provinces districts is 46 and 59 per cent. respectively, above the averages of the previous five and ten years. The outturn in Berar is 25 per cent. below that of the year 1904-05. As the districts in Berar have recently been reconstituted, accurate figures are not available for comparison with the five and ten year's averages.

Exports.—The exports from the 1st October to the end of April during the past nine years are shown below:—

THOUSANDS OF MAUNDS.

1897-98	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06
783	800	205	245	723	722	1,021	1,451	1,489

The export trade is slightly above that of the preceding year and is about double that of any year since 1897-98, with the exception of 1903-04.

Prices have risen slightly compared with the preceding year. The demand from the affected districts in the north of India has driven up the price of wheat.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1903-04, the area under wheat in the Central Provinces and Berar has represented some 12·50 per cent. of the area under wheat in British India. During the same period the acreage under irrigated wheat represented 2 per cent. of the total wheat acreage in the Central Provinces and Berar and 0·10 per cent. of the total wheat acreage of British India. In Central Provinces and Berar the ratio this year is 0·62 per cent.

LINSEED IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The annexed statement gives details of the area and outturn of this season's linseed crop in each of the districts of the Central Provinces.

Character of the Season.—Frost, hailstorms and absence of seasonable winter rain have done serious damage to linseed throughout the Central Provinces and Berar, Betul is the only district in which climatic conditions were favourable.

Area.—The area cultivated during the year under report is 803,502 acres against 825,748 in the preceding year, and it is in excess of the decennial and quinquennial averages by 50 and 16 per cent., respectively.

In Berar the area reported during the year falls short of the previous year by 28 per cent., and is also below the 5 and 10 years' averages by 41 and 59 per cent. The contraction in area, as explained in the second, forecast is attributed to the fact that cultivators have given preference to cotton.

Outturn.—In all districts excepting Seoni, Nimar, Betul, Nagpur and Yeotmal, the estimated outturn differs but little from the second forecast. The outturn in Jubbulpore, Seoni, Nagpur and Betul is equal to or slightly above the normal. In Saugor (90), Damoh (83) and Chhindwara (90) frost damaged the crop, whilst in Mandla (60), the season, with its alternate frost, rain and cloudy weather had been unfavourable throughout to this delicate crop, and many fields in this district were not worth reaping. In Jubbulpore highlying land did not always afford a most seed bed and this resulted in a shrinkage of the area sown by about 10 per cent., but the outturn (105) points to judicious sowings in the district. In Nagpur (100) the crop was normal, and in Nimar (95) and Chanda (96) the crop was slightly damaged by cloudy weather and unseasonable cold-weather rain. In Balaghat (75) and Bhandara (75) the damage was considerable. In the Chhattisgarh districts linseed was damaged partly by a long spell of cloudy weather and partly by hail and lack of moisture. In the districts of Berar and in Wardha the deficient rainfall accounts for the very small outturn.

The produce of the Central Provinces during 1905-06 approximates to the yield of the previous year and is above the decennial and quinquennial averages by 94 and 67 per cent., respectively, The yield in Berar is less than that of the preceding year by 42 per cent.

Exports during the current year exceeded those of the eight years preceding it, and it is possible that too much allowance has been made in the estimates for the unfavourable condition of the year.

Prices have risen higher than in the previous two years 1904 and 1905, the demand for linseed for export having been considerable.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1903-4, the area under linseed in the Central Provinces and Berar represented 29 per cent. of total area under linseed in British India.

REDUCTION OF SENTENCE.

ON the appellate side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed of a report of proceedings made by Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Satara, in a case against Nutha walad Ishwara Mang and another, Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused were in January last convicted by Mr. S. S. Bhide, First Class Magistrate at Satara, of voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery and were sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Another man named Bodla bin Govinda, who was tried separately, was also sentenced to similar rigorous imprisonment. It appeared the complainant Babu Santu lived in Chitali Taluka and had a mala there. He was watching his field on the 12th November last, about 5 p.m., when the three accused came to the field. No. 2 entered the sugarcane crop and cut some sugarcane. The complainant went running to the spot, and asked No. 2 why he did so. Bodla caught complainant by his waist and told No. 2 to take the axe from No. 1 and strike the complainant. No. 2 took the axe and gave complainant two blows on the head. The latter fell in a swoon, was eventually taken to a temple close by, and was sent for medical treatment to a dispensary, where he was detained for eleven days. The Magistrate remarked that the value of property stolen was no doubt very small, but the conduct of the accused, which resulted in causing hurt to the complainant by means of an axe, was very serious.

Mr. Lucas, in his report to the High Court, said he had no doubt that the three persons entered the complainant's field and began pilfering, and that a quarrel ensued, in the course of which the complainant received an injury to his head, which laid him up for eleven days. In Mr. Lucas's opinion, as the amount of property stolen was so trivial, the offence would have been more appropriately dealt with under section 324, Indian Penal Code. In any case, the sentence appeared to him to be unnecessarily severe. He altered the conviction in Bodla's case to one under section 324 of the Penal Code and reduced the sentence to one of six month's rigorous imprisonment. Although neither of the other accused had appealed, Mr. Lucas submitted the case to the High Court with a recommendation that the sentence should be reduced from two years to six months or to such other shorter term as the court may consider proper.

Their lordships reduced the sentence to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the case of accused No. 1 Natha, but declined to interfere in the case of accused No, 2, Bayaji.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerts from the proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 19th instant:—

Considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 2nd April application from Mr. D. C. Pandole for the building lease of Plot No. 3 on the Connaught Road Estate on which to erect godowns, residential quarters, and a stable for two horses and carriages for personal use.

Resolution No. 139.—The application is accepted.

Considered the following Resolution of Government in the Financial Department, dated the 10th May received under memorandum of the 19th May from the Secretary to Government in the General Department, according sanction to the grant of grain compensation to low-paid employes of Government.

Memorandum from the Political Department of the Secretariat, dated 24th April transferring for disposal a petition dated— April from the peons employed on the Establishment of the Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments of the Secretariat who pray that compensation for dearness of grain may be granted to them.

Memorandum from the Judicial Department of the Secretariat, dated 24th April transferring for disposal, the following letter dated 19th idem, from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay:—

I have the honor to request that Government may be moved to sanction the grant of grain compensation at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem, payable from the 1st February last, for all the native policemen and menials of this Establishment drawing Rs. 16 per mensem and under as the price of the common staple food, viz., the second sort of rice, has in this city been since then dearer than 10 seers per rupee. I may mention that I have received numerous petitions from the native Constabulary representing their hardships, both in regard to this matter and as regards the general rise in house-rent and in expressing all due regret at the delay that has occurred in the submission of this application, I venture to hope that Government may be pleased to accord sanction to the compensation applied for at an early date"

Resolution.—Sanction is accorded to the grant of grain compensation to low-paid employes of Government in Bombay City, with effect from 1st April i.e., the first allowance may be made in respect of the pay due for March).

The Chairman observed that if the concession be allowed to the low-paid employes of the Trust the cost involved would amount to about Rs. 159 per mensem.

It was then resolved—

Resolution.—Grain compensation is sanctioned to the low-paid employes of the Trust with effect from 1st April at the rate sanctioned by Government in the case of their employes.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following letter from the Engineer:—dated the 3rd May forwarding copy of the following letter from the Sanitary Inspector in charge, Improvement Trust Chawls, Agripada:—

I have the honour to report for your information that there was a case of theft here last night. The lock of my clerk's office was forced open as well as the two drawers of the writing table and the sum of Rs. 2-12-0, the rent collection, was robbed. The papers and books were all scattered here and there and lot of burnt match sticks were left under the table. The Ramosi who is kept here on night watch was taking his usual rounds at about 3 a.m. and when he retuned to the office he found the door half open and there was nobody inside. This was brought to my notice this morning.

Read the minutes thereon.

Resolution—The amount of Rs. 2-12-0 may be written off Sanction is accorded to the purchase of a safe as proposed, debitable to the budget provision for Furniture.

Considered papers underlying Circular No. 168 of 1906 on the following letter from the Engineer, No. 3555. dated the 30th May 1906, requesting sanction to write off the sum of Rs. 8,965, being balance irrecoverable from Messrs. Meherji Johnston Co., Auctioneers.

As instructed in your letter dated the 7th instant, I have the honour to report that in the end of May in June and in the beginning of July 1905, Messrs. Meherjee, Johnstone and Co, auctioned for the Trust 13 properties for demolition, the amount bid for the lot being Rs. 14,565. As the Auctioners failed to pay in the amounts when due attempts were made by this office to obtain payment from which resulted in the following payments:—

On 31st August 1905	Rs. 4000
On 29th September 1905	" 500
On 13th October 1905	" 600
On 23rd October 1905	" 500
	Rs. 5,600

Throughout our Solicitors were consulted and action was taken on the advice. The firm of Auctioneers were ascertained to be practically insolvent. After the last payment above stated it was found impossible to obtain a further payment and legal action was taken by our Solicitors which resulted in a decree being passed for the full amount in the High Court on the 10th April last, the defendants not appearing.

One of the partners in the firm of Meherjee, Johnstone and Co. is dead and we can neither trace the other nor any property belonging to the firm. I can think of no further steps to be taken and I shall therefore be obliged if you will obtain the sanction of the Board to write off the deficit, viz., Rs. 8,965. I would add that the Executive Engineer, Presidency, and the Commanding Royal Engineer have lost money in the same way and so I hear have the Municipality and the Post Office.

Read the minutes thereon

Resolution—Sanctioned.

Considered papers underlying Circular on memorandum by the Chairman pointing out that in terms of the Government and it notes on the accounts of the Board, ending 31st March 1905 it is necessary to obtain Board's sanction to the employment by the Engineer of the following temporary establishment viz., 2 typists on Rs. 30 each per mensem from the 1st March 1906 and 2 messenger boys on Rs. 5 each per mensem from the 11th October 1905, and 1 messenger boy on Rs. 6-8 per mensem from 1st December 1905.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

The affected Areas.

THE season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 16th June give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

There were slight to heavy showers during the week in 23 districts. Fields are being ploughed and manured and in irrigated areas sowings continue. Fodder is getting dear in Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Hardoi, and Sultanpur, and is still extremely scarce in parts of the Allahabad and Agra Divisions. Cholera has broken out in Tehri but is declining in Bundelkhand. Prices of food grains show a tendency to rise in thirteen districts.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There was slight rain in Hamirpur, Jhansi and Muttra, Preparations and sowings for the autumn harvest continue. The numbers on relief have risen owing to the decline of cholera in Bundelkhand, Arrangements are now being made for the closure of road works and the removal of dependants to their homes in anticipation of the breaking of the rains. Scarcity of fodder and water continues and large numbers of cattle are still being sold in Jalaun, mainly to outsiders. The distribution of takavi for the purchase of bullocks has begun in Etawah and inquiries are proceeding in other districts: the demand is great. Prices of food grains have risen slightly in Cawnpore, Banda, and Jhansi. The numbers on relief are:—Allahabad Division—workers 80,000, on gratuitous relief 60,000. Agra Division—workers 11,000, on gratuitous relief 11,000, total 162,000.

PUNJAB.

Except in Multan the rainfall was general. The prices of food grains are unsettled, wheat is rising in four and falling in three districts. Harvesting of spring crops continues in places. Threshing of extra spring crops has commenced in Amritsar and Mianwali. Weeding of cotton, sugarcane, and tobacco is going on in Sialkot. Sowings of autumn crops continue. The outturn of spring crops is good all round, also the condition of the standing autumn and extra spring crops, and of opium in Lahore. Cotton has been somewhat damaged by locusts in Hissar, by grasshoppers in Gurgaon, Lahore, Amritsar, and Shahpur. Indigo by insects in Multan. and melons by excessive heat in Ambala, Locusts appeared in Mianwali but did no damage. Cattle are in good condition except in Gurgaon and Jullundur where they are lean from insufficiency of fodder and overwork. Dry fodder is sufficient in all districts except Gurgaon, green fodder is scanty or not available in Jullundur and Ferozepore. There are no complaints regarding the water-supply.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Rohtak—number on works 6,152, dependants 6,759; total 12,911. The people are generally resorting to the works. There is no wandering or emaciation reported. The physical condition of the workers is generally good. Relief measures are sufficient and the public health is generally good.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

The rainfall of the week averaged 31 to 93 cents all over the Province except in Peshawar. The condition of the standing crops on irrigated areas is good and on unirrigated average, except in Dera Ismail Khan, where it is below average. Sowings of autumn crops are in progress. Canal water is sufficient, except in Swabi. There is no irrigation from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan. Floods have occurred in Kurram and Gambila. The condition of cattle is generally good except in certain villages of the Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Stocks of foodgrains and fodder are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating. Prices:—wheat 15 5-16 to 19; maize 17 1-2 to 20; 'bajra' 13 to 15; gram 15 3-16 to 19 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Rainfall in cents:—Marwar (ten district), maximum 190; Jaisalmer 125; Mewar 51; Tonk 84; Jhalawar 85 Ajmer 110. There was also light rain in Bikanir. Sirohi, the hill tract, Partabgarh, Shahpura Jaipur. Alwar, Bharatpur Dholpur, and Merara. Operations for autumn sowings continue and sowings have commenced in Marwar, Mewar and Ajmer, where the rain was sufficient. Fodder is insufficient in scarcity tracts and in Kotah and here cattle are generally in poor condition. The water-supply is failing in hill tracts and in parts of Kotah, Jhalawar Kishengarh. Dholpur, and Ajmer, Prices have risen in Bikanir Kishengarh, and Alwar. and have fallen in Jhalawat and Mewara.

The weekly report of the famine and scarcity is as follows:—Ajmer—number on works 6,950, on gratuitous relief 3,285, total 10,235; Merwara—on works 18,627, on gratuitous relief 7,025, total 25,652. In Native States:—Marwar—on works 2,444, on gratuitous relief 1,644, total 4,088; Mewar on works 2,495, on gratuitous relief 317, total 2,812, Shahpura—on works 40, on gratuitous relief 85, total 125 Tonk—on works 2,727, on gratuitous relief 836, total 3,563; Jaipur—on works 17,801, on gratuitous relief 737, total 18,538 Kishengarh—on works 3,580, on gratuitous relief 2,918, total 6,498. Alwar—on works 3,726, on gratuitous relief 2,492, total 6,218., Eastern States—on works 15,360, on gratuitous relief 5,762, total 21,122. Prices vary between 11 3-4 seers in Karauli and 14 3 4 seers per rupee in Alwar. Cholera has broken out on works in Dholpur and continues in some villages in Bharatpur and Ajmer-Merwara, but is nowhere severe at present. Other conditions are the same as last week. Emigrant cattle are still returning in considerable numbers.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain was general in Bhopal and Bhopawar, and partial in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa. Preparation of land for autumn sowings is in progress. Agricultural stock in bad condition in parts of Gwalior and fair in Indore. Bhopal Malwa, and Bhopawar. Pasturage bad in parts of Gwalior and scarce in Bundelkhand. Prices are high in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and steady in Malwa and Bhopawar.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general position is unaltered. The numbers on relief are:—Gwalior—on works 47,000, on gratutons relief 12,000, total 59,000. In Orcha, Datia, Samthar, Baoni, Charkhari, Panna, Bajawar Ajaigarh, Chhatarpur, Sarila, and Jagirs—on works 24,000 on gratuitous relief 30,000 total 27,000, grand total 86,000

The Bombay returns have already been published.

The number of persons on relief during week as 47,4,078 an increase of 5,114.

A CLAIM FOR MANY LAKHS.

High Court Proceedings Stopped.

IN the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the suit of Haji Mahomed Mehdi, Malik Tojar of Bushire, in Persia, against Arthur David Sassoon and others, claiming lakhs of rupees on the strength of certain accounts in Persian and Arabic, suddenly came to an end, after some twenty hearings. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate General, and Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bigelow Gulabchand, Wadia and Company, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, (with whom was associated Mr. Lowndes, who is now in England) instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhi and Company appeared for the defendants.

The case has been reported. As the proceedings were heavy, and as the accounts extended over a period of close upon forty years, it was arranged, by consent of parties, that the suit should be proceeded with on certain preliminary issues, nine issues out of the sixty-four that were framed and in the event of the plaintiff succeeding to prove his case on those, the trial on the remaining issues should be proceeded with. The purport of preliminary issues was to the following effect. Whether the allegations made in para 6 of the plaint were true? Whether the plaintiff had found accounts signed by Sassoon and Company, from which it appeared that the balance of the partnership account in the Hijri year 1290 was Rs. 36,86,079? Whether the plaintiff had found out accounts of Sassoon and Company's dealings? Whether it was true that the plaintiff had first discovered fraud, which he alleged to have been practised upon him, on examining the accounts signed by Sassoon and Company? Whether it was true that the plaintiff had discovered the fraud, on examining the other accounts? etc.

Yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Raikes said that the plaintiff had been considering what had fallen from his Lordship in the course of the proceedings lately about the explanation of the entries, and the plaintiff felt that he was not justified in continuing the prosecution of this suit any longer, therefore, he would consent to the suit being dismissed with costs; and also to the next suit being dismissed with costs. He had asked his counsel (the Hon. Mr. Raikes) to state that he withdrew all the imputations that had been made by him on Messrs. Sassoon & Co., and on the defendants. He had discovered that those imputations had been founded on entries which did not appear to be genuine entries; and he, therefore, wished to withdraw from the suit at once, and to express his regret at having made these imputations on such grounds.

Mr. Inverarity applied for permission to put Mr. Meyers, the head accountant of Messrs. Sassoon, into the box, to see what Messrs. Sassoon and Company's account books showed. Counsel said he proposed to do it very shortly.

His Lordship said there was hardly any necessity now, after what had transpired in Court.

Mr. Inverarity then asked that certain exhibits in the case which formed the Arabia and other Oriental statement of accounts put in, be impounded.

The Hon. Mr. Raikes said that he had already withdrawn the imputations, and after that he did not see the necessity of either impounding the statements in question, or of examining Mr. Meyers. However, he placed himself in the hands of the Judge on these points.

His Lordship said that he had been considering the case these two days, and had gone through the whole of the evidence, and was prepared to say that the plaintiff had not proved his case on the oral evidence so far. He had been anticipated by plaintiff's counsel in stopping further proceedings.

Mr. Inverarity applied that the other suit against his clients by the same plaintiff be called on.

The Hon. Mr. Raikes said that it had been arranged about the next suit that it should be dismissed with costs, and the question of the counter-claim by Messrs Sassoon and Co. should stand over to see whether the amount given would be agreed to. He might add, that there was not much dispute between the parties.

Mr. Inverarity applied that the Rs. 5,000 deposited by the plaintiff in Court as security for defendants' costs, be ordered to be paid to the defendants' solicitors Messrs Wadia, Ghandhi and Co.

His Lordship passed the necessary orders, and took a note. The decree was to the following effect. There was no answer by the plaintiff to the items shown by the defendants in his accounts as having been tampered with. The plaintiff had failed to prove fraud, and had nothing to answer. Suit dismissed with costs. Exhibits 71 to 74 impounded, Arabic statements and X 1 to X 5 also. The evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses on the account books was not reliable. The plaintiff had given up the prosecution of the suit, and had asked that it be dismissed with costs. The amount deposited by the plaintiff, Rs. 5,000 as security for costs of the defendant be delivered forthwith to the defendants' solicitors.

PASSENGERS PER S S. AUSTRIA.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to China and Japan per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Austria, to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. 10. The medical inspection of the saloon passenger will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 9 at 12 noon. Deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock disinfection station, Frere Road, with all their luggage and kit at 10 a. m. sharp:—Mr. M. Grunberg, Capt. J. A. Hamilton, Lt. E. F. Knaggs, Mr. T. Ph. Scoullar.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THIS Zulu chief, whose name has come into prominence in connexion with the native rebellion in Natal, is a prince of the blood royal, being a son of Cetewayo, the famous king whose military despotism became a menace to South Africa in 1879 After his capture Cetewayo was banished to Robben Island, near Capetown, and subsequently reinstated in his native land. Dinizulu, his son and successor followed in his father's footsteps. He fomented rebellion, raised fresh regiments, was convicted of high treason in 1889 banished to St. Helena, and on his release in 1898 was allowed to return to Zululand as a minor chief of the Usutu tribe, with a salary from the Natal Government of £500 per annum. Dinizulu, who was a stripling at the time of his conviction, is now rapidly assuming the corpulent proportions of his father, Cetewayo.

In a new and thoroughly democratic country like Australia, where there are no autocrats to be shifted into space and no old world tyrannies to be abolished, there would seem to be no reason or justification for the presence of Anarchists. And yet an Anarchist group took part in the May Day demonstrations in Melbourne and bore banners proclaiming Long Live Anarchy! "General strike Decided!" and other kindred inscriptions. The spectators got angry, seized these banners, and tore them to shreds in spite of an appeal from that former London Labour leader Mr. Tom Mann, who presided over the assembly. The leader was escorted off the ground by the police for the sake of his own safety.

When at Peterborough receiving the freedom of the city—to which he has given a public library—Mr. Carnegie publicly expressed his great pleasure at the fact that the lavish and "recherche" luncheon given by the Mayor (Councillor T. C. Lamplugh) had been provided without any intoxicants. Later on the famous millionaire and philanthropist summed up his advice to the general public, and working-men in particular, in the words Don't drink, don't smoke, and use the Free Library.

Although the County Council is being plentifully abused for pursuing a democratic policy on the Thames, it is forgotten that the fare forty years ago was the humble halfpenny. These halfpenny steamers started from Dyer's Hall Wharf, immediately west of Old Swan Pier, and plied as far as the Adelphi Pier The Strand was reached through the dark arches, some of which—once known to Bohemian witlings as Romano's cellars—still exist. There were three little steamers called the Ant, the Bee, and the Criket, and they did a roaring trade until one day the Criket blew up when crowded with passengers, Some of them were drowned, and that brought the enterprise to a tragic termination.

Colonel Lockwood, M.P., who was Chairman of the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons from 1901 to the present year, gives in the June "Strand" a conversation which took place between a man who was canvassing for him at the recent election and a voter to show that the position is not, in the consideration of some persons, one of credit. His canvasser called at a house and requested the voter to promise his support in his interest; the voter, without discussing politics, immediately said: "I ain't going to vote for a man who is only in the kitchen; I want a man who is in the Ouse." The canvasser was not staggered by this false estimate of the position, but only showed his annoyance by saying, 'Oh, you don't want a man in the kitchen, don't you? Well, if your man gets returned they will put him into the boot-hole, where he will have to clean the other members' boots!'

Deeply impressed recently by an address given at Brighton on the evils of smoking, a young minister rose and said that that morning he had had a present of 100 cigars; one of them he had smoked, but he now determined to go home and throw the rest into the fire. Thereupon a Baptist minister rose, and said that he meant to accompany his reverend brother. "My intention," he added, is to issue the ninety and nine,

In the course of his interesting article Colonel Lockwood mentions that the number of teas given on the Terrace frequently exceeds 700 a day, and this continues throughout the week. These teas are all demanded at the same time—that is, between five and six. The still-room of the House of Commons is badly situated, and has but a small window through which to pass supplies. Members with parties of ladies soon lose their patience if there is anything like delay, which, Colonel Lockwood thinks, is curious, as one would have thought, he says that the longer the ladies stayed the better pleased the members would have been. In the old days there were waiters on the Terrace, and it was during the Colonel's chairmanship that waitresses were appointed in the place of the men.

New Zealand is coming into line with regard to the special treatment of juvenile offenders. The Colony has no Act of Parliament with regard to juvenile courts, but, we learn from the "Australasian Review of Reviews" a circular has been issued to the stipendiary magistrates by the Department of Justice suggesting that, where possible, child offenders may be dealt with in a more private way than older offenders are dealt with, to save them from the degrading influence and notoriety which are inseparable from the administration of justice in criminal cases, more especially in the large centres of population. Some of the magistrates have, on their own initiative, done what they could, and the Minister for Justice has wisely commended them and urged them to persevere in their good work.

Epsom race week tempts a reference to an old-time patroness of Epsom sport. Though Mrs. Sarah Mapp the Duchess of Epsom, lived in the early days of the eighteenth century, her ways were the ways of a very modern miss, as a female bone-setter she achieved fame and riches; as a lady sportsman she retained the notoriety and spend the riches. She was probable the first woman who took enough interest in racing to spend her own money upon it. The plate of ten guineas which she gave to be run for, at the Epsom Races may appear insignificant beside our ten thousand pounds stakes, but it was worthy of contest in her day. Unfortunately she lived long enough to regret these sporting gifts. A paper of the period tells us that she died miserably poor—so poor, indeed, that the parish was forced to bury her.

An elderly lady who had, during the course of a somewhat eventful life, buried four husbands encountered at the gates of the cemetery where they reposed an old, but timid, lover whom she had not seen for years. She took him inside and showed him—not without a feeling of pride—the well-kept tombstones of her former lords and masters. "Ah! James," she remarked feelingly, "you might have been lying there to-day if you had only had a little more courage.

In H.M. prison at Leicester, Mr. C. S. Markham F.S.A., states in the "Antiquary" there is still preserved a complete set of gibbeting-irons. These were last used for gibbeting the body of James Cook who was sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Pass in his shop in Wellington-street, Leicester, on May 30, 1832. Cook was executed on August 10 the same year, and his body was gibbeted in Saffron-lane, outside the town of Leicester. He was the last man ever gibbeted in England. Such a barbarous method of dealing with the bodies of murderers was forbidden in 1834 by the Act of 4 and 5 William IV., c. 36, entitled An Act to abolish the Practice of hanging the Bodies of Criminals in Chains. The Leicester irons are of excellent construction, and are quite complete.

A ROARING TRADE.

"A poet at large in a community is worse than a lion in the streets."—Professor Dixon.

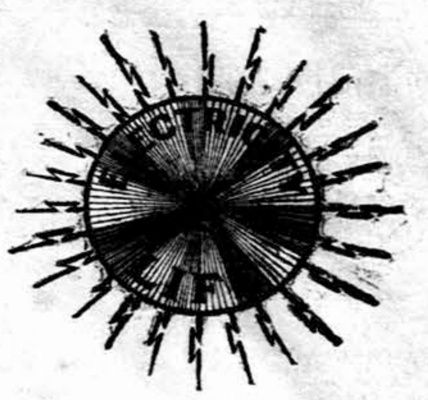
The poet, once a harmless wight
With ample hair and crooked tie on,
Is now, alas a Bedlamite,
More desperate than any lion,
Who, while he makes the welkin ring,
Is getting ready for the "spring,"

The shaggy hair becomes a mane
The eye in a fine frenzy rolling
Suggests a host of victims slain,
A temper vast beyond controlling;
While, prowling round the ladies' bowers,
The bard is "paying his devours."

Yet are there poets we could name,
Who so emphatically lack all
Expression leonine, so tame,
We think of them in terms of jackal,
Who, hungry of the world's applause,
Patter along with little "pause."

Hunters of Paternoster Row,
See to your duty now you know it?
Leave Cupid's dart for Dian's bow,
Let every shaft bring down a poet
"Bind him" securely nor forget
To keep him well below the "net."

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



THE FIRE OF LIFE.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR OTHERS CAN BE DONE FOR YOU!

You certainly feel that you are not the man you should be, that you lack life's principal element nerve-force. Then why not ask my advice? Judge by what it has done for others:—

GYA:

12TH SEPTEMBER 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

DEAR SIR,

For the benefit of suffering humanity, I deem it my duty to give publicity to my experience with your wonderful appliance.

I suffered from Spermatorrhœa for about 4 or 5 years, tried all sorts of medicine, all of which failed to do me any good. I then got your HERCULEX, and by using it according to your directions, I am glad to say that I am now entirely cured. It has put new life into me, and the benefit it has done to my nervous system is simply marvellous. The belt has also cured me of my habitual constipation and put all other organs in proper working order. I strongly recommend it to everybody.

Thanking you for all the interest shown in my case.

I am, yours truly,
(Sd.) JUGESHWAR LALL,
ZAMINDAR.

Do not procrastinate. The little ills of to-day become the big ones of to-morrow. All consultations are free. If you cannot call, my interesting works on Electrical treatment will be mailed you free on receipt of your name, and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.



Doctors, lawyers, ministers, bankers, merchants, business men everywhere, all rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, whenever they have a cough or a cold. They keep it on hand, at their home, at their place of business. They carry it with them when they travel. They say there is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing, and there is nothing so good for a cough as

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It is the best remedy in the world for coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all throat and lung troubles.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.



Mothers and children are alike benefited by the gentle but thorough action of California Syrup of Figs, "Nature's Pleasant Laxative." It is a pleasure to see the little ones take it eagerly, and to know that it will act truly beneficially without causing them the slightest discomfort. As a household remedy it is esteemed everywhere and recommended by the medical profession.

California Syrup of Figs

"NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE."

Of all Chemists, in two sizes.



HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.
Rose's Lime Juice supplies the Beverage that most completely quenches the thirst, that cools the blood, that fortifies the system against the fiercest heat of the sun.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT.
The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.
CORDIAL
Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles, and not one of its many spurious imitations which are made either from cheap Lemon Juice, or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure juice of the Lime Fruit.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 23.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 88 3-8 = unchanged
3 do. Rentes ..... 97 1-4 ex = do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... 103 1-4 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 65 7-8 = -1-16
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 30 3-16 = unchanged
2 months hence ..... 29 15-16 = do
Spot in New York ..... 65 1-4 = do
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25'16 1-2 = do
Berlin ..... 20'48 3-4 = + 3-4
New York Demand ..... 4'85 = - 1-8
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 1-2 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ... 3 1-4 do = + 1-8
6 " " 3 1-4 do = unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-2 do = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 5-8 do = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 do = - 1-8
7 day market loans ..... 2 1-2 do = unchanged
WHEAT—Quiet but steady
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore nominal steady
Brown 44 3-4 + 1-4 J J sellers steady
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 43 1-4 J J sellers steady
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 3-4 + 1-3

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	5,000*
Spot	6'19+7
Egyptain F G F Brown	10 1-2 — 1-16
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	4,000
Futures closed	quiet

Sales increased yesterday by 2000 bales.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5'87	5'83	5'74
+2	+3	+3
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'66	5'61	5'60
+2	+2	+2
Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'60	5'61	5'62
+2	+2	+2

Receipts at U S Ports	2,000
Do. last year	10,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	3,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10'90	
Futures, month of July	10'21—11	a
Do. do. Dec	10'10—7	

a Declined owing to daily weather reports indicate beneficial rains and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 15-16
Futures month of July	10'20—10
Do. do Aug	10'51—4
Tone at close	quiet

COTTON.

Liverpool Week's sales	52,000
Liverpool forwarded to consumers	67,000
Liverpool stock	767,000
London stock	15,000
Total visible supply	2,230,000—210,000
Do " " East Indian	261,000
Total quantity in sight	10,500,000 +60,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 23rd June 1906 :—

Cotton	1,189 bales.
Wheat	3,691 cwts.
Linseed	3,185 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,115 do
Gingellyseed	973 do
Poppyseed	1,067 do
Groundnut	nil
Castorseed	3,101 do
Rice	1,890 do
Myrabollams	657 do
Cottonseed	6,433 do
Mowrasced	294 do
Gram	2,502 do
Joowar	215 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, JUNE 25.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ... ...1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ... ...1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 169 3-4
Marks 3 do. do. ... 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 154 1-2
Shanghai 30 do ... 214 1-2
Japan 30 do. ... 150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash ... ... 98'14
1st Settlement, 29th June ... 98'14
2nd do. 31st July ... 98'11

Money Market. Tone easy.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 21st June. 3 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 21st June 5 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 7th " 5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 20th May 6 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	... 7 8 0
Forward ... Sept, ...	... 7 14 0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.	
Brown Cawnpore Ready	... 7 9 0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	... 8 8 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	... 8 8 0
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	... 8 5 0
Forward Sept	... 8 9 0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.	
Ready	...33 8 0
WHEAT—Tone steady.	(cwt)
White Delhi	... 4 11 0
White Pessi	... 4 11 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady,
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	4,000 "

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5'84	5'81	5'71
—3	—3	—3
Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'64	5'59	5'59
—2	—2	—2
Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'58	5'58	5'60
—2	—3	—2

COTTON.—There is a quiet but steady tone in the market, with a limited enquiry from shippers and mills, and a small turnover is reported at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (ttyz terms)	...187	177	...	
Bengals M. G. (Ry. terms)	...193	186	...	...
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	...196	186	...	...
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G.	201	194	...
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	201	195	...
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	202	195	...
Khundwa (M.-G.)	...	...	201	...
Khanggaum, fair staple (M G)				
Karanga do (M G)		203	197	...
Akola do (M G)				
Yeotmal (M.-G.) ...		207	201	...
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)		204	193	...
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...		210	204	...
Broach (M.-G.)		253	250	...
Bhownugger, (M. G.) ...		223	213	...
Do (H. G.)		213	203	...
Muttia (M.-G.)		201	194	...
Dharwar (S.-G.)... ...			250	...
Westerns			233	...
Compta (M G.)... ...			201	...

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 16th June 1906, as compared with the statement of 23rd June 1905 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 13. Rs.	June 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,00,000	89,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	14,72,709	47,24,880
Public Deposits at Branches	32,43,954	46,18,624
Other Deposits	7,11,87,395	7,01,93,562
Post Bills	19,473	16,959
Sundries	26,44,042	26,80,110
	Rs. 10,04,67,233	10,11,34,135
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,19,52,596	1,25,92,248
Other authorised Securities	35,59,153	30,37,260
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,29,30,856	1,31,49,216
Loans do. do.	2,03,43,756	1,96,01,725
Bills discounted and purchased	2,55,95,315	2,31,57,145
Dead Stock	3,03,371	3,03,371
Stamps and Stationery	3,860	3,813
Balances with other Banks	9,00,308	8,73,349
Sundries	6,01,555	6,23,302
Cash	2,68,50,935	2,87,62,705
	10,04 67,233	10,11,34, 135

RECOMMENDATION TO QUASH A COMMITTAL.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court, have disposed of a criminal reference made by Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Surat, in a case against one Ramlo Samlo, who was committed by Mr. N. L. Desai, First Class Magistrate at Olpad, to take his trial before the Court of Sessions at Surat on a charge under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Dayaram recommended that the commitment may be quashed, as it was in the power of the Magistrate to award adequate punishment. Mr. N. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Dayaram in making a reference, said he need only refer to the judgment of the High Court, in criminal reference No. 1 of 1902 in the case of Inspector vs. Pema Ranchod decided on 23rd January 1902, (see Bombay Law Reporter, 30). Their lordships on a consideration of the proceedings, passed the following order :—The Court sees no sufficient ground to quash the committal. The trial should proceed before the Sessions Court.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE very serious measures contemplated and under consideration in regard to the Royal Artillery were the subject of inquiry in the House of Commons on May 30, Mr. Haldane was content to declare that no decision has been arrived at, and this, at least, is satisfactory. We received very early information that the possibility of reducing the number of batteries was being discussed, and we pointed out the very grave danger of any such measure. The Secretary of State seems rather to resent newspaper comment upon this matter, but we claim to have done good service by focussing military attention upon the proposals. We do not think that Mr. Haldane himself would cheerfully undertake such clumsy surgery as has been suggested, but his position is a difficult one, and he is driven to seek economies where he can find them. Colonel Legge put the matter very forcible when he desired to know if it was the opinion of the Army Council that, from the point of view of efficiency in war, the processes of reduction for the purpose of effecting economies were most advantageously commenced by the destruction of the Royal Artillery. This branch of the Army is one which cannot be improvised. Its work is one of highly skilled and scientific attainment, and its tactical employment, especially in the conditions of the modern battlefield and with the introduction of a new and more complex armament, requires long training and experience. We, therefore, protest most emphatically against any reduction of the Royal Artillery, being convinced that such a step would be most damaging to the Army. Mr. Haldan evidently hopes that the Staff and the Army Council will come to the conclusion that our striking force—delusive term—requiring a certain proportion of batteries, will leave a surplus to be dealt with upon a less expensive footing.

He did not think that this question could have anything to do with the Territory Committee, which is certainly a correct view. But if we are to have a Territorial Army standing upon its own basis, it will require artillery, and we conceive that those who are contemplating the formation of this particular Army will have to consider the question of providing the guns necessary for it. There may then be a disposition to settle a low establishment for our striking force, in order to have a surplus of guns for the Territorial Army. Upon this matter the highest professional judgment must be exercised. Surely the Committee of Imperial Defence and the Army Council have both the function of placing the so-called striking force upon a proper and sufficient establishment in regard to numbers. We do not think any experienced soldier is likely to recommend reductions, but Mr. Haldane has promised that nothing shall be done without the House of Commons being fully informed. Reports have been made as to the working of Militia field batteries in Canada, Australia, and Switzerland, which appear to have given satisfaction; but there is nothing to show that our own Militia as now organised has any likelihood of producing an artillery arm which will be in any way fit to meet the trained artilleries of the Continent. The experienced officers of the Royal Artillery are the proper persons to pronounce upon this matter. They will be able to appraise the merit of the plans put forward. We certainly did not think, after hearing Mr. Haldane's speech on the estimates, that reductions would be sought in the specialist technical arms of the forces. Infantry can to some extent be improvised, but this is not the case with either cavalry or artillery. Therefore, let Mr. Haldane pause long and think wisely before reducing the Army by forty-five or any other number of batteries.

The Army Council is determined that everything possible shall be done to guard against any unpreparedness of our batteries to take the field in that condition which is necessary in modern conditions. With this view, extra responsibility is to devolve upon general officers commanding in chief for the maintenance of equipment. The material of the arm has, of course, become of late much more complex. This makes it more necessary that there should be a periodical technical inspection of material and equipment by experts, in addition to the inspections conducted by the inspectors of Field and Garrison Artillery. As matters stand at present these inspections, when they take place, are more or less spasmodic; they are made by experts from Woolwich, but are not always of a satisfactory character. This is to be changed, and in future the whole of the equipment in possession of Royal Horse, Royal Field, Heavy and Siege Artillery (including sights, telescopes, binoculars, indirect laying instruments, &c.) is to be inspected annually by Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery under arrangements to be made in commands. While these local inspections will take the place of those at present carried out by officers of the Inspection Staff, advice on technical matters connected with them will always be obtainable from the Chief Inspector, Royal Artillery. The present system, by which the guns themselves are inspected after firing a specific number of rounds, on the application of commanding officers, will be maintained. There can be no doubt as to the wisdom of the decision with regard to the periodical inspection. The new equipment is essentially of a complex nature, and brigade and battery commanders will naturally be glad enough to be relieved of some measure of responsibility with respect to it. Its inspection is expert's work and it is right that this should be admitted. There certainly will be no objection to the new order of things, so far as Artillery officers are concerned. They hail the determination of the Army Council with satisfaction.

When the Army Estimates were introduced, Mr. Haldane, realising most correctly that the maintenance of foreign garrisons was the great source of our military expenditure directed attention to the menace on the North-West Frontier. Are we menaced by Russia to day? Have circumstances changed, or have they not? If circumstances have changed, is it necessary to maintain that vast establishment in India, which causes us at home inevitably to incur a large expenditure in keeping up the materials from which to supply drafts for the Indian Army? Mr. Haldane has already been warned several times that he must entertain no misconceptions on that matter. It is impossible to reduce the garrison of India. We have not increased it for many years, but we have increased the area of India by hundreds of thousands of square miles, adding new races to our dominion. We have added to the significance of our engagements to Afghanistan, and are in the presence of changing conditions within India itself, which demand more than ever the evidence of power, so that no sane politician can ever seriously entertain any idea of reducing our force in that country. If any shadow of doubt should remain upon this subject, Lord Kitchner may be consulted, and he will infallibly repeat what he said in his famous memorandum on the necessity of increasing the efficacy of the troops, that our army is an admittedly small one for the purposes for which it is maintained. If we should ever be so senile as to indulge in complacent beliefs, and consequently neglect ordinary precautions, we should court disaster by our overweening confidence.

Some interesting deductions have been drawn from the figures contained in the Annual Parliamentary-Return of Comparative Naval Strength. But we have not yet seen attention directed to the striking contrasts afforded by the totals as given last year and this. It is true that these totals do not appear in the Returns, but anyone may add them up, and their importance cannot be gainsaid. Take, for instance, this country, and we see that by the return corrected up to March 31 last the number of ships we had built was 459, and building forty-nine, whereas the similar totals in the previous Return were, built 423, and building ninety-four. It is not altogether easy to understand why the building list has decreased by forty-five, while the number built has only increased by thirty-one. There are fourteen ships missing. With regard to France, the figures now stand—435 built and 152 building. Last year they were 421 and 154. These figures clearly show that France has increased her building programme. Next take Russia. The figures now are 293 and fifty-three, whereas they were 272 and 103. The number of ships building has decreased not only by certain completed vessels, but because some highly imaginative projections have disappeared. Germany has added to the ships built, as a comparison of the two sets of tables shows, nine vessels, and she has added the number building which, despite the ships completed, is now six more than it was last year. Italy's navy has increased by one vessel, and her building programme has been reduced by twelve. In the United States the effective fleet shows an increase of five, and apparently these are all large vessels. On the other hand, her building programme shows no alteration whatever. In Japan the changes are more striking than anywhere else. Last year the effective fleet consisted of 147 vessels, it now consists of 106, and whereas only two vessels were then in hand, there are now altogether thirty-nine building. Further important and significant facts may be found in the data which is thus presented, but enough has been said to show its value in this particular aspect.

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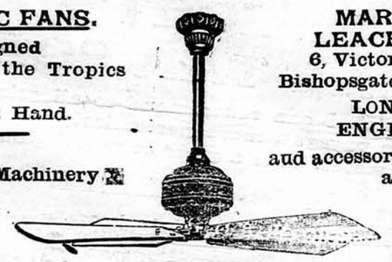
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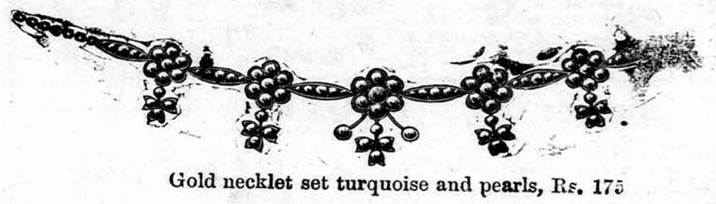
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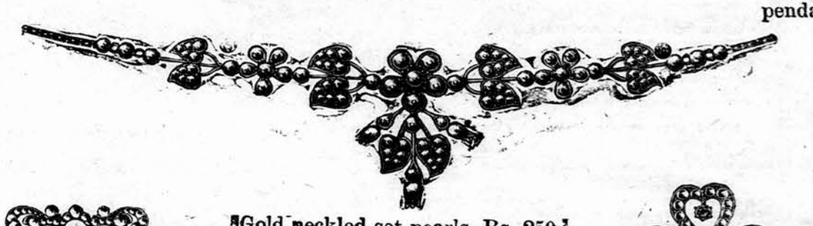
Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.



Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



Gold necklet set pearls, Rs. 250.



Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.



Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.



Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.



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Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.



Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.



Gold pendant set pearls Rs. 38



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